The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Shah's Jewels.

The Great Plot to Rob Him.

A QUARTETTE OF CONSPIRATORS WORK UP THE GAME.

The Shah's Love of Beauty Leads him into the Trap.

HOW THE PRIZE WAS LOST.

The London correspondent of the *New York World* gives a most graphic and interesting account of the great plot to rob the Shah of his jewels, to which brief reference has been heretofore made in our columns. The story is too long to tell in detail but some idea of the boldness of conception and consummate skill with which it was carried almost to success, may be gathered fr om the following epitome:

"As soon as it was definitely settled that the Shah would visit England measures were instituted to

Protect Him from Robbery.

Col. Henderson chief Commissioner of Police guaranteed to insure the Easterd Monarch against being plundered by mobs, rushes of the crowds, by highwaymen, or in any public manner—this being the chief danger, it was supposed, owing to the narrow and crowded streets through which the Monarch would have to pass so frequently, both by night and by day. A detail of police was arranged for Buckingham Palace, and the Home Secretary promised that those promises should have additional securities ordered for them, and that the jewel-safe of the Shah in particular should be made burglar-proof after the newest and most approved patterns. In addition to all this, a detachment of London detectives was to join the Shah at Moscow, and remain part of his suite thenceforward until he should quit our shores. This detachment, consisted of two Inspectors and five Sergeants. On reaching our shores they were to be reinforced by another Inspector, three Sergeants and ten men, the very elite of the force. It was thought that, these arrangements carried out, it would be impossible to steal the Shah's treasure so long as he was the guest of Her Majesty.

The Robbers Planning.

But the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agles. Within twenty-four hours after the detectives left London for Moscow another party left the same city for the same objective point, and with the express intention of concerting means for effectually plundering the mighty Shah-in Shah of all his priceless jewelry. This party consisted of three remarkable men, criminals of the first water, yet who were totally unknown to the London police, and indeed, though often compromised, had never been convicted of any felony. They were Col. Algernon Bignor Hawkins, the leader of the party and organizer of the conspiracy; Serafino (his other name is not known), a native of Salonica, and "Baron" Narses Migraditch Dadian, formerly a "sreaff" or money-lender of Aleppo, but late of London and Paris, an Eutychian Armenian, and said to be connected with the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople family which so long has managed the finances of the Sublime Porte.

Hawkins—Leader of the Gang.

Hawkins is an adventurer of rather a heroic stamp, and is said to be of good family. He is a man of nearly fifty years of age, and of very commanding appearance and fascinating manners. Originally he was a Lieutenant in a walking regiment and went to India, where disappointed in his prospects of promotion he threw up his commission, and sold out. He drifted about in the East, seeing life" and picking up adventures for some years. He was for a while in the service of the Emperor of China, he was in Australia, he was in South America, and in Mexico. He certainly served twice under Garibaldi, was for a time in service in the American civil war but on which side I am not able to say), took part in the last Polish revolution, and in the Franco-Prussian war, in which he was Lieutenant-Colonel on Minotto's staff. His latest colonelcie occupation has been that of a stock-jobber in some city, where some of his operations in South American securities have been notably successful; but it is generally thought his chief business latterly has been in connection with the shipment of arms and supplies to the Carlists, whose cause he is known to favor. He is not a member of any of the committees here, but is generally thought to be deep in their councils, and privy to most of their clandestine traffic with the Biscayan provinces. He thinks he a man of great ability, remarkable address, and consummate effrontery. He is never without money for any of his occasions, speaks nine or ten languages, and possesses a large fund of practical information. Of his

Powers of Fascination

and command of impudence I can give you the best idea when I tell you that not very long ago a fond and wealthy toy merchant of Birmingham paid him £10,000 to discontinue his attentions to the merchant's wife, a blooming but foolish young woman, who was ready to elope with him whenever he said the word. He sent a receipt to the merchant, and a d—licate to the poor woman, which was more saying, for he was a man whose word was his bond, and he would never see her again, having sold his promise to the effect.

Hawkins had a schedule of the Shah's jewels —gathered from observations during travels in Persia. A memorandum known to be in his hand estimates that, without running any risks by offering for sale the more conspicuous portions of the diamonds, rubies, and pearls, jewels to the value of £2,000,000 could be made at once available for the Amsterdam market.

The Other Three.

The second man was a Jew—Serafino—chosen chiefly because of his knowledge of jewels and his quick way of disposing of them. The third man was Toby Spring, a first class burglar and safe blower. The last of the conspirators—Narses Migraditch Dadian—was taken into the plot because it was essential to have a man perfectly acquainted with the Persian language and with Persian customs. Narses, in his way, was quite as remarkable a character as Hawkins, and a man of experience as varied. A member of the great Dadian family, he had been a wealthy serafi of Aleppo, had represented the family in Ispahan and Teheran for a number of years, and had traded all over the world, from Boston to Hong Kong. He knew Persia perfectly, knew the Persian character, and, more than all, knew the

Weak Points in Nasr-ud-Deen's

character. He was a most accomplished, most subtle, and post unprincipled Oriental, and, but for a single circumstance, might have been one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the East. He was a slave and a victim to the habit of smoking opium, and this had ruined him, broken up his business, banished him from home, and plunged him into the misery and forlornness of a London garret, where he eked out a wretched subsistence by translating for scholars and merchants, and by other odd jobs among those who were willing to overlook his propensities for the sake of employing his rare and unusual talents. He was picked out of an opium cellar and proved eager to engage in the adventure. The matter was talked over and the plan arranged to have the robbery committed in London, but to join the Shah's retinue immediately, to gain all possible foreknowledge to aid them.

The three conspirators, Hawkins, Serafino and Narses, are next seen at St. Petersburg, where Narses renews an acquaintance with one Ferjumendi, a servant of one of the Shah's suite, and from this secures a position as interpreter.

Narses thus established, busied himself in finding out all the secrets of the Shah's establishment. Hawkins and Serafino only staid long enough to get photographs of the Shah, and then Serafino went to Paris to get imitations of the gems made from patterns enlarged by the microscope, while Hawkins hastened to London, rented a handsomely furnished house in the neighborhood of Portman Square, hired a retinue of flunkies, and gave himself out for

An American Nabob

who had come to spend a few weeks in the great city, and especially to give some recreation to his daughter, just finishing her education at a fashionable place on the Loire. In due time the brougham went to Easton Square Station and brought home mademoiselle and her piles of luggage. Mademoiselle was a very lovely blonde, with the manners of ingenue, and dotingly fond of her darling papa. An amiable governess was secured for her, and the domestic affairs of the household went on swimmingly. Hawkins went around his business as usual and everything was prosperous.

The night succeeding the Shah's arrival at Buckingham Palace, Narses Dadian met his associates for the first time since they had parted at Petersburg. He was no longer, in the service of the Mirza Dechauzy, but had become guide and interpreter to the high and mighty Gen. Hadji Dschelil-lleddi'n, whilom Governor of Murghab, and now one of the Shah-in Shah's favorite aides_de_camp. In this position he had frequent opportunities of seeing the persons

In and Around the Monarch,

and of hearing pretty much all that had transpired about the court. He had already inspected Buckingham Palace, and having the general course knew a great deal about it. It would be difficult to commit a burglary at the Palace, but not impossible, if no other means for getting at the jewels could be found out. The Shah in general was very inaccessible; his attendants were very numerous and very jealous; besides them was a large force of London detectives, and in addition to these a corps of *private* police employed by M. de Reuter.

Hawkins now said that he only contemplated burglary of the palace as a dernier resort. He had calculated rather to practice upon the Shah's superstitions or his fears, so as to inveigle him off, and in effect kidnap him. To get off safely with the jewels one would need at least twelve hour's start. Narses said that, had he known what he now knew, this scheme would have been perfectly practicable at St. Petersburg. The Shah, however, felt safe in England and his fears could not be worked upon. There was only one way then to reach him. He was a man of luxurious life and proclivities, he had sent his harem home, he was peculiarly susceptible to the influences of beauty, of Western beauty in particular, and it was notorious among his officers that he expected to achieve a good many *bonnes fortunes* among

The Lovely Ladies of London.

Here, then, if the right sort of plan could be concocted, the Shah would be at their mercy. In a scheme of this sort Narses said he himself would easily be master of the situation, since there was the greatest amount of jealousy among the high officers who surrounded the Shah, and he knew that his own immediate employer, Gen. Hadji Dschellaleddin, would give his right arm almost for the chance of providing his master with a new concubine whom he could infl ience, and with whom the Shah-in-Shah might become infatuated.

After a long conference it was decided to try this plan. Narses was introduced to Mademoiselle, and declared her to be the very person needed. Photographs in the highest style of the art were taken, and the next evening, at 7, His Highness Hadji Dschellaleddin took dinner with Col. Algernon Bignor Hawkins, at his house in Portman Square. The champagne circulated freely, and His Highness, full of admiration for the

Rare Beauty of Mademoiselle

became effusively gallant. But mademoiselle was demure, and played her role of ingenue to perfection. When the Burgundy came on she escaped from the dining-room, and then Hawkins began to play his cards. He told the General that mademoiselle was not for him, but, under certain circumstances, she might do for his master. He, Hawkins, wanted to rise in the world, and he did not object to his daughter becoming the morganatic wife of a great Mohammedan potentate. Why might not Hawkins become a Persian General, and Hadji Dschellaleddin Grand Vizier? The bait took.

A day passed and then Hawkins received an intimation through Gen. Dschelaleddin and his emissary Narses, that if, on the Shah's return from Windsor, the young lady would occupy a certain window in the neighborhood of the Windsor Station, she would be sure to come within the glance of the Shah's eye, and she would afterwards learn whether or not he was favorably impressed. The appointment was kept, and all turned out as was promised. The lovely Ingenue's eyes fell before the searching, saucy glance of the King of Kings, but this did not happen before she had tossed into the imperial coach a single flower, a tea rose just opening, around the stem of which was written one word in the most elegant cursive Persian text. That word was "I love." That night General Hadji Dschellaleddin, High and Mighty Go between, brought to the Hawkins mansion a long and elaborate gold casket containing a costly imitation of a rose in enamel and diamonds, with leaves of small emeralds elaborately wrought. Under neath the costly flower was a brief line in Persian text, upon pink satin.

Exultation—"The Game is Won."

Called to interpret. Narses, with exultation exclaimed: "The game is won! It is an appointment for to morrow night at 12 o'clock." This the Persian confirmed: said his master was profoundly impressed with Mademoiselle's beauty, and would come in disguise, attended only by himself. Hawkins in turn declared, after making a profound salaam to Mademoiselle, who looked almost frightened at the idea of an interview with the mighty Asiatic potentate. Hawkins, greatly excited, went in search of Serafino, to arrange the final programme for the great robbery.

So near the prize! Marsis was upset; he pleaded an engagement, broke from his "pals" and sought a low opium haunt. He came out drunk, and staggered back to his rooms in Soho Street. The policeman watched him—atracted by his Persian uniform. Narses found Hawkins' office and rapped madly at the door. Finally it was opened. Toby Sprig appeared, and thinking like John on the eve of a great action, he seized him roughly by the throat dragged him into the office and locked the door. This was not done so quickly but that the Inspector recognized Spring's face. The place was surrounded, broken into, and Toby Spring arrested. Hawkins and Serafino came up at that instant. The Jew was grabbed; Hawkins escaped; Narses started on a run, and half distracted with the peril to his jewels, made straight for the river, took the parapet of the embankment at a bound, and plunged into the dark depths with a wild cry. When his body was recovered he was quite dead.

The "Game Not Won."

Hawkins' office was reached and the burglar's tools found. Then came a report of Narses' drowning. Serafino was scared into confession. Hawkins became an object of interest, but he and mademoiselle, with the Shah's diamond rose, had disappeared.

The Shah's rage, when he found he had been deceived and was so near being robbed of his treasures, was terrible to witness. The heaviest burden of it fell upon poor Gen. Hadji Dschellaleddin, who has been permanently disgraced and was sent home to Persia by the next steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental line.

MORMONISM.

Arrival of Over Nine Hundred Emigrants, on Their Way to Utah.

[From the New York Times.]

For some time back it has been a generally accepted opinion among the people of this country that Mormonism received its death blow by the construction of the Pacific Railroad. It was said that the rush of the iron steed along the far-reaching expanse of rails from the Atlantic to the Pacific practically blotted out polygamy. The fallacy of conjectures would become painfully apparent to any of these thinkers who happened to call at Castle Garden late yesterday afternoon when the steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, arrived. She started on the 2d of July with nearly 1,500 souls on board, more than 900 of whom were English and Scandinavian people, who, becoming saints in their respective localities through the instrumentality of elders from Utah, were induced to part with their worldly possessions and come to this country. There was considerable excitement about Castle Garden at the time of the landing, every one anxiously crowding to the rotunda to gain a view of the arriving proselytes.

Of the Mormon passengers who arrived here yesterday, the majority were of the Scandinavian race, the following being the whole: Danish, Swedes, and Norwegians, 546 adults, 164 children and 160 infants—total, 870; British, 65 adults, 17 children and 23 infants —total, 105. These were all under the charge of five returning elders or missionaries, of whom D. O. Calder was the principal, assisted by S. S. Jones, Canute Peterson, P. F. Madsen, and Paul Dehlin. In this city they were received by W. S. Staines, the resident agent of the Mormons, having charge of the transportation of the immigrants from New York city to the West. The party will leave this city to-day at noon, by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the far west.

A reporter yesterday afternoon conversed with several of the English-speaking immigrants, and found them far from intellectual, and apparently of the class that had been used to hard work. Some were from Scotland, others from Yorkshire, Cheshire, Gloucestershire, &c., but none from the cities. All seemed to be from the agricultural regions, and to know but little of city life. One of the Yorkshiremeh, from Barnsley, said he was a thorough believer in the Mormon religion, and intended to become a farmer when he arrived at Utah. He had his wife with him, and she professed the same faith. Another Yorkshireman had left his wife behind, and expected to send for her as soon as he became settled. A Scotchman, from the vicinity of Dundee, said he had left no wife at home, but supposed he would be able to get as many as he wanted when he arrived at Utah. In the party was a little girl of very prepossessing appearance, who said her name was Anna Maria Gardner; but, although she could read, she had no idea of her age. She was going out in the company of a young woman, without her father's knowledge—her mother being dead—to live with one whom she called Brother Hart, doubtless one of the Saints. She seemed to be perfectly willing to take the long journey, and said she knew she should find friends there. In the same party were other girls of tender years, and one boy, all of whom were entirely ignorant of their ages, although partially educated in the rudiments of reading and writing. The adult emigrants say they paid their way out to Utah, at a total cost of £16 7s. 8d. (about $82, gold) per head.

Among the Scandinavians were several finely-developed young women, but their faces betrayed a lack of intelligence. The officials at Castle Garden, who were conversant with their language, says that their dialect is of the rudest and most unpolished style. There were few men among the party, some robust and others old, all of whom said, through the interpreter, that they were going out of friends in Utah. The majority, however, were females.

NOT GOING TO ARIZONA.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

The Mormons, after all, are not going to Arizona. The country is sterile and repulsive—a desert compared with their paradise on the shores of Salt Lake; and the emigrants are returning. We never believed that the Mormons seriously intended to leave Utah. They had too much capital invested there and too many associations connected with their old homes, to voluntary abandon them. The elder race are not going to begin in their old age to build up new fortunes or to live new lives; and the younger will probably yield to the requirements of our constitutional Government in civil as well as social matters, rather than go to an unknown land, where they may have to choose between starvation or a tomahawk, before they can get the position to protect their settlements. The Mormons have evidently abandoned whatever slight idea they ever had, and have given it up the more cheerfully, because just now their conflict with the Gentiles seems to be slumbering.

MRS. MCARTHUR, of Los Angeles, Cal., took a large dose of strychnine and died, because her husband scolded her about the character of the breakfast.

SCRAPS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

A TOWN hall in Indiana is what they want.

CROQUET by candlelight in the rural districts, now.

SCRANTON is full of Democratic aspirants for office.

READING is moving towards a paid fire department.

SIX NEW school houses were built in Washington county last year.

HUGH KANE, of Indiana, was suffocated with foul air in a well last Wednesday.

AND now the "Indian relics" found in Forest county prove to have belonged to a mule.

GEORGE J. HIGH, Recorder of Lancaster county, has been sued for charging excessive fees.

THE stock has been subscribed and Clearfield is to have an lucubus—in the shape of a gas works.

SAMUEL KINNEY was knocked down and killed on the track at Huntingdon Wednesday morning.

EDWARD LEVENSIDE, 17 years old, took his last bath in the "Stony Creek," at Johnstown, last Sunday.

A LODGE of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has been established at Hookstown, Beaver county.

A NUMBER of visitors from the cities are spending the "heated term" at different localities in Lebanon county.

AN Irishtown Lancaster county, swimmer, recently made two miles in an hour, and wants any one to beat that.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not a band of scalping Modocs, yet when it promoted a certain conductor on the line it raised Harr.

PROF. W. H. DAY, editor of *Our National Progress*, delivered the oration Thursday at the Franklin, Venango county Emancipation Jubilee.

A GENTLEMAN, well informed in the iron business, estimates the amount of pig metal in Sharpsville and Sharon, to be worth one million dollars.

THE Washington *Review and Examiner* has horrified delinquent subscribers by giving notice that after September it will dun them by means of postal cards.

NINE hundred and seventy-one (971) gross tons of blooms for steel rails were manufactured at the Cambria Steel Works during the week ending July 12th.

A HEN belonging to a farmer in the vicinity of Salsburg, Indiana county, recently made a nest near the top of a maple tree, at least twenty-five feet from the ground and brought out a brood of chicks.

DAVID M. DAVIS, of Millville, aged 62, ate a hearty dinner, laid down to take a nap and never woke again. He was one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Cumbria county.

MR. J. G. HEILIG, who, for several years past, has been connected with the Lebanon Valley Road, and has resided in Lebanon, has been appointed Superintendent of the track for the Berks county road.

WILLIAM MOYER, the man who was cut through the body with a scythe by a lunatic, near Reading, Pa., recently, is still alive, and, although the tube of his right lung was severed, it is thought he will recover.

SOME of the ladies tell us the 4th of July was the "longest day ever known" in Waynesburg. We presume they are persons who were up all day and night too. That does make a lengthy day.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

IT was a Greensburg man that printed on his umbrella the couplet, expressive, and doubtless true, but not very rhythmical:

If you steal this umbereil,
You will surely go to—Connellsville.

AT the recent session of the Jefferson College class of 1863 the members presented the venerable Rev. Dr. Smith, of Canonsburg, a purse of $100 as a token of esteem. Dr. Smith was for nearly half a century Professor of Greek in the college.

THE Harrisburgh *Telegraph* says: "In every portion of our city improvements are in progress, and the ringing of the trowel, the calls for brick and mortar, the hammer of the carpenter and the whirr of the saw can be heard in every direction.

THE prominent citizens of Brownsville have extended an invitation to the Heath Zouaves, of Pittsburgh, to camp at their place, and tendered them the fair grounds, and pledged themselves to "do the agreeable for the boys," should they honor them with their presence.

THE *Washington Review and Examiner* learns that the corps of engineers are surveying a railroad route from a point on the eastern extension of the Hempfield near Clokeyville, this county, to a point on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road near Perryopolis.

ON last Friday $5,000 was to have been paid to contractors on the Normal School, but when the architect, J. W. Drum, Esq, examined the work, he decided that the constructors had not complied with specifications in the building of the foundation. This decision created considerable excitement for several days, but matters were subsequently arranged.

A PARTY of Lebanon gentlemen on the mountains between Lebanon and Manheim, were somewhat startled to see some black snakes hanging about of rather huge proportions. There were killed in that vicinity last week which measured respectively 7 feet one inch, 6 feet 3 inches, and 5 feet 9 inches. Rather unpleasant fellows to have around.

IN 1868 there were about thirty stores, of all kinds, including dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes and saddle and harness stores, in Connellsville and New Haven. To-day one can count over eighty business houses in Connellsville alone. In New Haven there are eight or ten stores, all doing a thriving business, besides a large coke manufactory.

A JOHNSTOWN husband three years ago put his wife in Dixmont, married again, and enjoyed connubial felicity until wife No. 1 was released and came home. He refused to break up the second marriage, and the two women lived in the house a few days until wife No. 1 was abused, when she told the tale of her sorrows to a magistrate, where the case was settled by No. 2 being ordered from the house.

JOHN KILMAN went to Oil City to spend the Fourth. After getting gloriously drunk he concluded to drive home, but refused to pay the six cents toll required at the bridge, and said he would drive through the river. When crossing, a slight jolt threw him out of the buggy head first about three feet of water, but he was so much intoxicated that he was unable to get up, and drowned. Probably if he had to do it over again he would pay the toll.

THE wet weather here is doing a vast amount of good. The oat crop, which a few days ago was considered a failure, is at present very promising. The corn in general is very good. Wheat harvesting is progressing rapidly; some fields are fair, while others are scarcely worth gathering. Hay harvesting has not yet commenced; grass is growing so fast that farmers are letting it off as long as possible. The growth of the corn crop during the past two weeks is wonderful, and where there was any "sand" at all farmers are greatly encouraged. The potatoes never see it growing, and a fair yield is yet hoped for. Potatoes, too, are doing much better, notwithstanding the ravages of the bugs.—*Washington Reporter.*

FARMERS in the interior counties of our State, especially in the eastern ones, are gathering abundant harvests. The timothy and other grass crops, in many sections, are unusually heavy. A valuable correspondent from Stoneboro informs us that the quality and quantity of hay throughout Lancaster county is excellent, and had there been a little more rain, in season, the crop would have been unprecedented. The rye is unsurpassed in quality, and is one of the best crops harvested in Lancaster county for a number of years; the weather being dry during filling time, and there being no storms to put it down. The oat crop is not quite so heavy as generally is at this season, is very irregular and withered considerably for want of rain, and unless the weather is more favorable soon, the probability is the crop will be short, but is filling very well. The corn crop cannot possibly be more than an average one, owing to want of rain in season. Potatoes, those planted early, will not be an average crop. The vines are already dying. Those planted later, and yet green, may make an average crop, provided there is rain soon.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

WOOL.

THE Presbyterian congregation of Huntingdon, at a recent meeting, by a decided vote declared in favor of the free pew system.

THE farmers have disposed of their fleecy crops rapidly, receiving from 40 to 50 cents. I do not know of more than two unsold lots in the township.—*Washington Reporter.*

THE wool market in Washington is without change, except that it is not as active as a week ago. The prices average about forty-five cents per pound. Buyers are unwilling to give more, and producers refuse to take less.

THOMAS P. DICKSON, of Pymatuning, recently clipped twenty-nine Cotswold sheep that yielded 207½ pounds of wool—an average of about 7 pounds and 2 ounces each. Six of the fleeces weighed 9 pounds 10 ounces each, and one weighed 11 pounds 4 ounces. It was all well washed.—*Transcript, Andover.*

OUR enterprising young farmer friend D. M. Silvens, near Newtown, informs us that he has a flock of Spanish ewes, raising lambs, which averaged at the last shearing, seven lbs. of wool each, and that his buck sheared twenty-two and a half lbs. How is that for high? Wouldn't others of our woolgrowers do well to invest in this species of sheep, which we believe was formerly owned by Mr. Samuel Braden, of Washington township. — *Waynesburg Messenger.*

THE wool market here is doing a vast amount of good. The oat crop, which a few days ago was considered a failure, is at present very promising. The corn in general is very good. Wheat harvesting is progressing rapidly; some fields are fair, while others are scarcely worth gathering. Hay harvesting has not yet commenced; grass is growing so fast that farmers are letting it off as long as possible. The growth of the corn crop during the past two weeks is wonderful, and where there was any "sand" at all farmers are greatly encouraged. The potatoes never see it growing, and a fair yield is yet hoped for. Potatoes, too, are doing much better, notwithstanding the ravages of the bugs.—*Washington Reporter.*

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Carlists Active in Spain.

Queen Victoria on International Arbitration.

SPAIN.

The New Constitution.

MADRID, July 17.—The new Constitution will be presented to the Cortes for action to day.

The Capture of Estella Confirmed.

The report of the capture of Estella by the Carlists is confirmed.

Forced Loan.

Contreras has levied a forced loan of $80,000 on the citizens of Carthagena.

Carlists Marching on Logrono.

The Carlists are marching on Logrono.

International Societies Dissolving.

The International Society of Barcelona has dissolved.

An Outbreak Apprehended in Valencia.

The authorities are apprehensive of an outbreak at Valencia and the commander of the garrison there has been ordered to use every measure of precaution to maintain order.

Don Carlos' Entrance into Spain.

BAYONNE, July 17.—The following comes from Zugraranurdy by express: At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning Don Carlos entered Spain amidst undescribable enthusiasm. Starting from Pau and Bayonne, he reached Ustaritz at four o'clock in the morning on horseback, accompanied by two French legitimist, a few Carlist officers and four correspondents, and left immediately for the Spanish frontier. The party wore no arms or uniforms, all being in citizens' clothes and carrying foreign passports, but not a single gens d'arm was encountered. A halt was made at a small inn on the Spanish side of the line, near the foot of the Peno Plata.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Commons.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Commons this evening R. S. Hon. Lord Otho Fitzgerald, member for Kildare Co., produced and read the Queen's reply to the address of the Commons on the subject of international arbitrati on, as follows: "I have read the address of my faithful Commons, praying that I would be graciously pleased to instruct my principal Secretary to enter into communication with foreign powers with a view to further improve the international law and practice and the general and permanent system of arbitration. I am sensible of the force of the philanthropic motives dictating that address. I have at all times desired to extend the practice of international controversies by their submission to impartial friends, and to encourage the establishment of rules intended for the equal benefit of all. I shall continue to persevere in a similar course, with due regard to time and opportunity, whenever it is likely to be attended with advantage."

The House received the document with hearty cheers.

EDUCATIONAL.

Annual Report of the General Agent of the Peabody Fund.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Dr. Barnes Sears gives an encouraging review of the general condition of the public schools in the Southern States, and says that encouraging circumstances vastly predominate over the discouraging. There is one class of men, the re ort says, whose influence is to be dreaded, who do not profess to be unfriendly to common schools, but reluctantly consent to let the experiment be tried, provided it be done cheaply, not considering probably not caring that a condition is fatal to success. The effect would be and in more than one State is, to create wide-spread dissatisfaction among the people who, having paid their school tax, find that private schools have been broken up or reduced to inefficiency by the removal of so many pupils, and that for the want of sufficient funds no respectable public schools have taken their place. So far as the education of the children of the States generally is concerned, the two systems co-existing are chiefly efficient in weakening each other. Either, to be prosperous, requires all the money that is paid for both. Men will not be guided to be reduced to the necessity of setting up schools of their own, or of sending their children from home, after having contributed their share to supply the school fund. Such are the results of what people call an appeal to all economy in expenditures for public schools.

The report goes on to refer to scheming legislators, and shows how the voice of the people has been frequently raised against them, insists that Superintendents should not be frequently changed, and says we must wait a time for results of the change from the private to the public system. The past is coming to be regarded as a marvel of weakness, and there are men and practices refuse to take into consideration for abandoning the system of private schools, and adopting the changes our present conditions render necessary.

The following statistics are taken from the re ports:

Virginia.—Public schools in the State for the year ending August 1st, 1872, 13,695, and the school population 411,021 persons, of whom 206,000 are white. The amount appropriated was $32,800.

North Carolina.—The condition of the public schools and education generally is far from satisfactory. There is an alarming indifference on the subject, even among the most intelligent men of union and voluntary co-operation among public men. The amount appropriated was $12,500.

South Carolina.—Few schools are reported throughout the year. Application was made for Charleston as follows: "The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated over $300,000 for educational purposes. Not one dollar of this amount has been received from the Treasury, and the result has been that nearly all the public schools in the State have been closed." The amount paid was $1,500.

Georgia.—The effort thus far to establish a public school system has resulted in comparative failure. The fund contributed was $10,200 to twelve schools.

Florida.—Three-fourths of the youths of this State are yet unreached by the educational system. The ratio is rapidly changing. The fund contributed was $8,000 in aid of fourteen schools.

Alabama.—Of a population of 1,000,000, 383,000 can neither read nor write. Of the voting population, there are 91,000 blacks and 17,000 whites who cannot read or write. The State funds paid $606,617 during the year, and the Peabody Fund $7,600 to five schools.

Mississippi.—There are 4,650 public schools, with an average attendance of 125,000, and 400 private shools, with 148,780 pupils enrolled. The expense of the common schools was $1,136,988, and the Peabody Fund contributed $4,450 to aid six schools.

Louisiana.—$7,890 was contributed to aid the schools.

Texas.—In the unsettled state of school matters the trustees did not feel justified in making donations.

Arkansas.—The number of children of school age is 194,314; number of persons attending school, 32,863; teachers, 2,035; amount paid teachers, $355,625, and amount contributed from Peabody Fund, $6,500.

Tennessee.—The number of children of school age is about 400,000; school fund, $2,512,500; amount available for schools $650,000, and the Peabody Fund contributed in aid of fifty-five schools $25,600.

West Virginia.—There are 3,000 schools in operation, run at an expense of three-quarters of a million dollars annually, and 90,000 in the graded and high schools. The Peabody Fund contributed $15,950.

The total amount contributed to all the States by the Peabody Fund is $135,840.

CLEVELAND.

Industrial Congress.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The Industrial Congress assembled at nine o'clock this morning A resolution was adopted emphatically protesting against the importation of cheap labor. The Committee on Co-operation reported as follows: That we recognize our co-operation the most feasible plan for the adjustment of the differences between labor and capital, and that this Labor Congress recommend the enactment of effectual laws for the protection and encouragement of the co-operative associations of the several States of our country.

The Committee on Arbitration reported the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is evidently necessary to devise a more peaceable plan of settling difficulties between employers and employes than by strikes, they being usually detrimental to the interests of both parties, we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it is deemed advisable by this Congress that all Unions adopt a system of arbitration, and that all members of the industrial classes be urged to cast their votes for no man unless he be pledged to use his vote and influence toward the adoption of laws making arbitration a legal means of settling difficulties between employers and employes.

Convention of Photographers.

BUFFALO, July 17.—The convention and exhibition of the National Photographic Association continues to attract great attention. At a business meeting to-day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Abraham Bogardus, of New York; Secretary—Edward L. Wilson, of Philadelphia; Executive Committee—W. J. Adams, of Montclair, N. J.; W. J. Baker, of Buffalo; W. H. Rhoads, of Philadelphia; Alfred Hall, of Chicago; and J. B. Webster, of Louisville. Thirty-five Vice Presidents were also elected.

NEW YORK.

Smuggled Goods Seized and Smugglers Arrested—Extensive Diamond Robbery —Fraud on the Customs Department Discovered—Additional Insurance Premiums to be Levied on Mansard Roofs.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1873.

Fraud on the Customs Department Discovered.

The announcement is made that the Custom officers, in a recent investigation, have discovered such evidences of fraud on the part of a well-known importing house as will compel the payment of about $500,000 penalty to the Government and imprisonment.

Statues in Central Park.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the erection of a statue of Wm. H. Seward in Central Park. The Park Commissioners, in reply to a petition of Dr. Osgood and others for a site for a statue of Elias Howe, have resolved that statues of any person cannot be erected there until five years after the death of the subject.

Ex-Senator Graham Released.

Ex Senator William M. Graham, late President of the Walkill National Bank, and who has been in the Ludlow street jail since February last, under an indictment for the misappropriation of $480,000, gave bail to-day in $25,000, and was released.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have ordered a copy of the earnings and expenses of each of the company's steamers to be placed upon the counters of the office for the inspection of the public.

Additional Insurance Premium on Mansard Roofs.

The Board of Underwriters has adopted a resolution levying an additional premium of one per cent. upon all Mansard roofs after January 1st, 1874.

Smuggled Goods Captured.

Ninety dozen of smuggled kid gloves were captured by the police last night, and two sailors of the steamship Caledonia were arrested as smugglers.

Indictments Against Duelists.

The Grand Jury has found indictments against persons implicated in the recent duel between Wall street brokers.

Extensive Diamond Robbery.

The trunk of Mr. Maxwell, of Salt Lake, a passenger for Algeria, was robbed of diamonds valued at over $12,000.

A Dishonest Servant.

Mary McGinnis, a servant girl, was arrested for robbing her employer of five thousand dollars worth of diamond jewelry.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours

The barometer has very generally fallen throughout the country east of the Mississippi. The lowest pressure occurs in New York and over Lake Superior. The temperature has risen in the South and Middle Atlantic States. It has fallen in the Ohio valley, and northwest. Light winds and calms, with clear wheather, are reported from the Southern and Gulf States, with light rain on the Texas coast. Fresh south westerly winds, with cloudy weather and frequent rains, prevail over the Ohio valley and Middle States. North and east winds, with cloudy weather, rain and fog, prevail on the coast. Westerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather is reported from the Northwest. Brisk and high northwest winds have prevalled in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Probabilities for To-Day.

On Friday for the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, south and west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States, southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, and generally lower temperature, possibly with rain in New York.

For New England, easterly winds, backing to south and west, with cloud and rain.

For the Ohio valley, westerly winds and partly cloudy or clearing weather.

For the upper lake region and the northwest, rising barometer, southwest winds, veering to northwest, and generally clear or clearing weather.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

LONG BRANCH, July 17.—First race, for the West End Hotel stakes, a renewal of the Monmouth Oak stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each for fillies, foals of 1870, one and three-quarter miles. The race was won by Alice Mitchell in 3:18.

Second race, for a purse of $500, for all horses that won during either meeting, mile heats; won Mary Constant in 1:53½.

Third race, for a purse of $800, all ages, three miles; won by Stockwood in 5:47¾.

The College Regatta.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 17.—The regatta to-day was a success in every detail. The weather was cool, and although it sprinkled occasionally, things generally were conducive to sustaining the good humor of the large crowds that flocked by rail and carriage to the scene of the contest on the Connecticut, five miles south of the city. The water was as smooth as could be desired, and there was nothing that the most fastidious oarsmen could object to in any respect.

The Lehigh race, aimed to begin at 3 o'clock, did not come off till seven minutes past four, when a successful start was made, the Harvard taking the lead, but she was soon left in the furch by the Yale and Amherst, and Yale was declared the winner, Amherst sailing the race in 17 minutes and 53 seconds, Amherst coming next in 18 minutes and 34½ seconds, and Harvard bringing up the rear in 23 minutes and 24 seconds.

The start in the University race was made at about six o'clock. It was a hotly contested affair, and it at first appeared that Harvard had won, and by mistake the colors were adjudged to her. The error soon became manifest, and Yale was finally pronounced the winner. Time: Yale, 16 minutes and 59 seconds. Wesleyan, 17 minutes and 1 second; Howards, 17 minutes and 11 seconds; Dealmont, 17 minutes and 27½ seconds; Amherst, 17 minutes and 42 seconds; Columbia, 17 minutes and 53⅝ seconds; Bowdoin, 18 minutes and 7¾ seconds; Massachusetts Agricultural, 18 minutes and 19¼ seconds; Cornell, 18 minutes and 24 seconds; Trinity, 18 minutes and 42 seconds; Williams, 19 minutes and 25½ seconds.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—River 11 feet 6 inches. Stationary. Arrived—Tarascon, Evansville; Andes, Wheeling. Departed—Lawrence, Memphis. Cloudy and hot.

CAIRO, ILL., July 17.—Arrived—Mary Alice, south, 1 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, 2; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 2; John Gilmore, Pittsburgh, 4; Lioness, Louisville, 5. Departed—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Mary Alice, St. Louis, 2; Grand Tower, Memphis, 6. River falling inches. Clear; mercury 91.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Jno F. Tolle, Evans

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FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 38½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115⅛.

IN referring to Dr. Pusey, yesterday, as the head of the Tractarian movement in England, we were in error in stating that he actually joined the Catholic Church. He simply maintained an extreme fondness for certain formulas of Catholicism, but sought to introduce them within the Establishment.

THE decision of Judge Blatchford, in the Dana case, will rob the New York press of an exciting topic for discussion. The greatest injury inflicted was on the Democratic press, who saw in the attempt to have Dana tried where his offense was committed, a terrible political complication, gotten up, undoubtedly, by President Grant, and manipulated by the Cabinet. But the bottom of the tub is out.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is in trouble. One of his wives has deserted, taking with her the furniture of her house. But worst of all, she threatens suit against her liege lord, to secure alimony. This basin it the elements of a first class sensation, as such a suit as is threatened will result in the disclosure of the domestic life of the head of the Mormon Church. This is not reputed to be of the most harmonious description.

A PORTION of the stockholders of the old Camden and Amboy Railroad, among them, W. H. Gatzmer, the president, resisted the leasing of the road to the Pennsylvania Central, and after carrying the case up through the various Courts to the Court of Appeals, have secured an injunction, preventing the lease. The Chief Justice, Beasley, who despite his elevated position, is regarded as rather a feeble lawyer, dissented. It is thought that notwithstanding the decision reached, the injunction will not prevent the lease, as the existing Directors favor it.

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS had prepared themselves for the nomination of W. D. Washburn for Governor, by the Republicans of Minnesota. They are doomed to disappointment, Hon. C. K. Davis, of St. Paul, a lawyer of ability and sterling worth, being selected The Convention also adopted resolutions satisfactory to the farmers, which insures united effort. These resolutions favor cheap transportation according to the capital invested in railroads, and not on the basis of fictitious stock issues; denounce the growing power of railroads and other corporations, and take ground that no rights should be vested in corporations placing them outside of legislative control. It will be easy work to elect our candidates in Minnesota.

THE Huntingdon *Journal* is out against the idea of arranging State nominations on the theory that the two principal cities of the State have an unquestioned right to all the honors. It says: "Why is it that Philadelphia so readily concedes the nomination of State Treasurer to Pittsburgh? Would the nomination of Paxson be a fair equivalent for the State Treasurership? What is in the matter, anyhow? It looks to us as if there was something at the bottom not discernable by the ordinary mode of observation. It would be well, we think, for those 'setting up' this arrangement, to consider that those between the two extremes have some rights which even rings are bound to respect, and we mean to insist upon them." There is good political sense in this. The interior portions of the State should be respected in making nominations if we would keep the party in tact. It is also true that the best nomination, regardless of the location of the candidate, is right in principle, as well as judicious party policy.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* adopts and urges the sentiment we have been presenting from time to time,—that the best men, irrespective of location, should be selected for State nominees. Referring to the Judgeship, it says: "What we press upon the Philadelphia delegates to the State Convention is that they shall agree, whatever may be the plans and schemes of party managers who would control them, to stand out, boldly and independently, *for the very best man who can be found in the State.* If the best man comes from the interior let us have him. He must be a man of very remarkable learning, experience, ability and purity, if he is the superior of either Judge Hare or Judge Thayer. We do not know where such a man is to be found in this State; but if he can be produced, we shall gladly welcome his nomination. The great point for the State Convention is that it shall begin at the top and work downward, and not at the bottom and work upward. It must not endeavor to see how indifferent a candidate will be tolerated by the people, but how fully it can win the confidence of the people by presenting a candidate against whom no breath of reproach, suspicion or objection can be started." We submit this is sound Republicanism.

POOR SPAIN seems to be going to the "demnition bow-wows." It is quite evident that the present Republican administration has lost its hold upon the people, and while the Carlist movement does not command their sympathies it is making steady progress, by means of organization and persistent effort. The Ministry having the regular government in charge is dissolving, and a new Cabinet, in charge of Salmeron, is the expressed desire of a majority of the Cortes. The lack of cohesion among the Republicans is the great evil, and if it continues much longer, it is not hard to see that Don Carlos will conquer the throne. At the outset of the existing movement, our confidence in Figueras, Castellar, and others, led us to think that a permanent government would be established. Those first in charge were in our judgment, better adapted to the work of establishing the Republic than those who succeeded them. But intriguery, lust of power, and a chronic inability on the part of the people of Europe to understand what a Republic implies has already brought the Spanish effort to ruin. We regret that the situation seems a unfortunate,—but we must accept the facts. We doubt if there is enough vigor left in the Government to overcome the many distracting elements at work. It is, in a sense, commendable in the Cortes to have the effort to establish the Republic prolonged, but unless unity and vigor are displayed, it is of little moment.

THE EXAMINATION into the causes of the wreck of the City of Washington, which took place at Halifax, showed that variations of the compasses was the primary cause of the disaster. The cargo was composed chiefly of iron and steel, and this affected the compasses. One of officers testified that the compass on bridge, which is in the forward part of ship, and the standard compass, which the quarter deck, probably two hundred feet distant, differed "three or four points;" that is, one might have been pointed North and the other Northwest, which would have been a difference of four points. This deviation was probably caused by the cargo; but of the five officers whose duty it was to sail the ship, these did not appear to know that there was steel on board until after they had got to sea, and none of the five knew in what portion of the hold it was stored. The officers, except those under whose direction the cargo was stored, were entirely new to the ship, and did not know that the steel was on board. Those having in charge the navigation of the vessel do not seem to have made the slightest inquiry as to cargo, but drove the vessel forward, at full speed, by "dead reckoning," which is merely guess work. They were cleaning the engines, which accounted for the low rate of speed when the vessel struck; and to this fact alone is attributed the safety of those on board. Thus it seems that there is great carelessness displayed in the navigation of ocean steamers, and that one line, in this respect, is as good as another.

THE RAILROAD ISSUE.

We have quietly waited the slow progress of the several railroad questions through the Constitutional Convention, in such form as might seem to embody the best judgment of that honorable body. This we now have, and it is, substantially, the Illinois system, with a trifling modification. We have discussed quite freely the question of cheap rates, and were disposed to endorse the extreme measures of the people of Illinois, not that we believed their methods were right, but because of the extent of their provocation, and the hope that out of rash and indefensible methods, good might come. We still believe that this will be the case. Both the railroad managers and the people of Illinois need to yield points to effect a just settlement. The people should abolish the non-discriminating features of the law, and the railroads should reduce the rates of local freight. But we have been careful continually to state that the situation in this State is entirely different from what it is in Illinois. Here the local rates are but about half what the charters of the principal railroads permit them to charge —there they are enormously high. Yet in the face of these facts, the following, originally offered by Mr. Patterson, of this city, was adopted:

"No corporation engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers in or through this State shall make any discrimination in charges for the carriage of either freight or passengers between or against the people thereof, nor make a higher charge for a shorter distance than for a longer one including such shorter distance; and no special rates or drawbacks shall, either directly or indirectly, be allowed, excepting excursion and commutation tickets. Reasonable extra rates within the limits of the charter of a company may be made in charges for any distance not exceeding fifty miles."

The theories of railroad charges, as regard through and local freights, are these: 1. *That the cost of loading* and unloading, and handling, local freight is just as great as that of through freight. Hence the price charged must be proportionally greater, the shorter the distance. For example,—two cars are loaded, one to run sixty miles and the other one thousand miles. Unless the charge per mile, for the long distance, is grossly high, that for the short distance, if *pro rata*, will, in many instances, not pay the cost of handling. 2. The other theory is, that by building up a heavy through trade, dividends on the capital stock can be made, and the local trade be done proportionally less than otherwise, though at a higher *pro rata* than the through trade. For example, a first class railroad is expected to make ten per cent. on its capital stock. To do this, it seeks the "through trade," as it is termed, for two reasons,—it is extensive, and can be cheaply performed. The mere transportation of through freight in car loads, is but about a half a cent per ton per mile, and at times the price charged is only a cent a ton per mile. Suppose a car to hold twenty tons. For sixty miles, this would be twelve dollars—a very low, unremunerative rate, when loading and unloading are taken into account. But for one thousand miles it would be two hundred dollars—quite remunerative, when it is remembered that the cost of handling is no greater.

Just what is wanted is reasonable cheapness in transportation. This we have urged time and again, but the Convention is not seeking this. They are compelling the abolition of discriminations, and the adoption of one uniform standard, without the slightest reference to circumstances. Unjust discriminations should be broken up. But to destroy all discrimination is another question—and it remains to be seen whether it will not result, if finally adopted, in more injury than good. What would strike us is, to enunciate the principle that unjust discriminations in charges shall be abolished, and then leave it with the Legislature to determine, from to time, what these are. We are to remember that there are several great competing routes to the West. The New York Central and Erie Roads have their connecting links. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is stretching its arms westward. The Pennsylvania is the great route. Should we, by unwise legislation, destroy its competing power for through traffic, the result must inevitably be, the increase of the local rates.

Another form of discrimination is, that against large shippers—these, under the clause above quoted, are to stand on the same level with small shippers. The wholesale dealers are to be charged alike with the retail dealers.

The effect of precisely the same law in Illinois has been to break up several large manufacturing establishments. They were compelled to pay three freights in getting together the materials for manufacture, and in delivering their goods. The effect of the rule was to drive them out of market. Pittsburgh will suffer in the same way. Our manufacturers of iron derive much of their ore from Lake Superior. Their blooms and pig iron are shipped to various points within the State for manufacture. It will be seen that there must be a large addition to the cost of manufacture. So of the manufacture of glass, of cotton goods, and the like. Another section of the Railroad article, offered by Mr. Purviance, is, on the whole, commendable:

"All discriminations made by railroad companies, being common carriers, in their rates for freights or passengers carried over their roads, in favor of transportation companies or others engaged in transportation, by reason of drawbacks or otherwise, are hereby prohibited; and all contracts made with any transportation company, or others engaged in the business of transportation for carrying freights or passengers over any railroad within the State at higher rates than those agreed upon by and between said railroad companies and transporters, are hereby declared void."

There is one objection to this. There are transportation companies, totally independent of railroad men, who gather large quantities of freight—thus saving the companies annoyance and loss. The business of an such will be broken up. The aim of the section is, to give all equal facilities in the shipment of freight. This is right—and while some injury will result from the operation of the rule, the benefits will largely overbalance it.

The movement of Mr. Knight, to abolish the pass system gives evidence that the railroad companies regard the action of the Convention as in the main antagonistic to their interests. We care little about the pass system, one way or the other, but we do not regard the work of the Convention as, on the whole, wise or prudent. It will simply intensify, not remedy, the existing evils. The people desire just two things of railroads—prompt transportation, whether of person or property, and rates as low as can be reasonably afforded. We gravely fear that both these results will be hindered by the work of the Convention. If they are compelled to transport way freight at through prices, it is not certain that they will not adopt the Illinois plan, of leaving freight cars on sidings, until full. As in Illinois, the same regulation as we have adopted, has resulted in an increase of way prices, it may here. Had the Convention fixed a maximum rate for local freight and passengers, and required promptitude in transportation, the result would have been satisfactory. The through rates, which do not concern us, might have been safely left to competition.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A QUINCY paper speaks about "Nebakanezzer eating grass," but admits that old fogies used to spell the name a little differently.

WIDOWS who have promised their husbands to never marry again on the face of the earth, can go to the Mammoth Cave and have the ceremony performed.

HON. E. S. SMITH, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is on his way to Minnesota, Colorado, and other points in the West, on business connected with his Department.

THE managers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad have decided to abolish the pass system altogether, refusing even to give return trip passes to cattle shippers over their line.

THE "crushy" look which is considered so bewitching in French hats is said to be attained by sitting upon them in an artistic manner. We expect a great and wide-spread ruin of home-made hats will be the result of this news.

A PHYSICIAN'S horse, if valued at less than $100, is exempt from taxation in Connecticut, but the doctors justly remark that they can't get a shay d'ceurve in the way of horseflesh for that price, and have vainly been beseeching the Legislature to extend the limit to $200.

THE Nellie Grant bathing suit is thus described: A Garibaldi waist, with sailor collar; a short skirt, attached to the waist by a belt, and trousers; hempen shoes and a chip hat, tied down with a broad band of ribbon. Ash gray, bound with scarlet, and blue with white, are the favorite combinations.

"A YOUNG MAN from the country, after walking into the Lebanon, Ky., postoffice, the other day, and dropping an unstamped letter into the box, remarked gleefully to a companion as they went away: 'Don't say anything about it, but I beat the Government out of three cents that time.'"

A LITTLE CHILD at Los Angelos, Cal., came home, the other day, with a treasure trove in the shape of something that looked like a swallow's nest, but when several tarantulas, big and little, crawled out, the unfortunate infant met with the ingratitude that usually rewards discoveries, and his interest in natural history is greatly abated.

THE Industrial Congress of the United States, which is now in session at Cleveland, represents a large number of the trades unions and labor organizations of the country. There are present over 100 members, who appear for a constituency of 125,000 workingmen. One of the objects of the association is the formation of a new political party.

ACCORDING to the summary of reports relating to the cotton crop of 1873, made up by the Bureau of Agriculture, the general feeling in the cotton States is gloomy. This state of facts influences the reports, which are more unfavorable than our own advices have led us to accept. We still believe that this gloomy picture will be made brighter by future developments.

THE striking difference between a young man and a young woman is illustrated by a croaker, who says that the first thing a young man does when he sees a friend with a new hat on is to take it off and serenely try it on his own head; but when a young lady sees one of her acquaintances with a new bonnet she just lifts up her nose and serenely wonders "where the thing got that fright."

A PHILADELPHIA paper makes a suggestion which is, on the whole, sensible. That is that schools should make a distinction between the younger and older pupils, giving the former shorter sessions than to the latter, graduating them according to the ages of the children. Perhaps this would be a good beginning of a habit of discrimination which a number of teachers do not possess.

THE London *Times* of July 2d announces that several large firms at Wolverhampton are reducing their prices of finished iron. The reductions vary from 20 to 50 shillings per ton, but 40 shillings is the general fall. One firm reduced lowest price bars from 15 to 14 pounds sterling, and the others dropped the price of bars to 13 pounds sterling. Coke and charcoal sheets are reduced 50 shillings per ton.

THE elephant in the Zoological Gardens at Marseilles has been sold several times, but, when the time comes for delivery, he refuses to budge an inch from his comfortable quarters. He eats so much that the town can afford to board him no longer, and the people propose to exercise him, making his death useful to science by testing upon him a new torpedo. It will be given him in his food, and will probably give the unhappy pachyderm a first-class belly-ache.

THE California ladies seem to be constitutionally thirsty, if the following remark, made by a lady at Calistoga Springs, is any criterion of the common feeling: "Lemonade! No, indeed, I'm going to stick to ice-water to-day. Yesterday I drank champagne, buttermilk, lemonade, beer, lemonade with a stick in it, more champagne, Calistoga punch, more lemonade with hair oil or something else in it, and I was sick enough all night. No, sir; I shall stick to ice-water today."

A CURIOUS illustration of the very wide difference between law and equity is afforded by the decision of a Kentucky court in re the disputed will of one Charles Annan, deceased, whose testament, made before marriage, devised all his property to the lady who afterwards became his wife and who is now his widow. The intention of the testator was clear, but he was ignorant of the technical circumstances that matrimony annulled his bequest, and consequently the court rules that the legatee was manifestly meant to have all shall only have her right of dower, the bulk of the estate being awarded to collateral heirs at law who were not meant to have any of it.

THE public documents ordered to be printed by Congress before next December are under way in the Government Printing Office. The whole number of volumes amount to 79,818 and are classified as follows: Congressional Globe of third session of the Forty-second Congress, 18,318; Reports for 1872: Isthmus of Darien, 35,000; State Department, 16,000; Chief Signal Officer, 6,000; Education, 50,100; Light House Board, 10,000; Hayden's Explorations, 7,500; Smithsonian Institution, 5,000; Raymond on Mines, 3,000; Commerce, 3,000, and Interior Department, 2,000. Reports for 1871: Smithsonian Institution, 5,000, and Fish and Fisheries, 3,000. Reports for 1869: Coast Survey, 2,000.

THE famous Hoosac and Mont Cenis tunnels soldered together would be no more than three-quarters the length of a mountain tunnel for railroad purposes recently begun, in Colorado Territory, through the Rocky Mountains. It starts from Blackhawk, on the East, will terminate in "Middle Park," will be nearly fifteen miles long, and will afford a passage for the Kansas Pacific Railroad, of which the present Western terminus is Denver. This route will be the shortest from New York to San Francisco. The construction of this tunnel will save very extensive and costly grading which would otherwise be necessary. It is known that several veins of precious metals run through the mountains, and it is believed by mining these and marketing the ore the whole expense of the enterprise will be paid.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE defeat of the Republican party at this year's elections is, according to the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the only hope of those who would prevent the renomination of President Grant.

THE Toledo *Blade* doubts if there be any honest Democrats. We cannot go so far as to assert that there is no such thing as honesty among Democrats, but we do say that they are monstrously skilful in concealing it.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

SLOANE declines, Groesbeck declines, Thurman declines, Ewing declines. The Democratic gubernatorial race narrows down to a contest between Sam Cary and Lew Campbell. The Shah of the Horny Handed and the Tall Corn Raiser of the Big Miami have the track! Go!—*Cleveland Leader.*

WE would suggest that the next Legislature of California make good to the United States Government the amount appropriated by Sargent and Houghton and Coghlan as back pay. This would more fittingly express the sentiments of the people than any action that can be suggested.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ASPIRANTS for office in the Western States are blistering their hands in attempts at mowing in order to gain the good will of the farmers. The trick has a transparency about it which will materially lessen its effect. There may be ways of beguiling the farmers, but they are not quite so simple as these hungry office-seekers seem to think.

A DESPATCH from Bedford, Pa., says: "The Senatorial conferees from Blair, Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, have elected D. W. Mullen delegate to the State Convention. Bedford and Fulton elected J. J. Cromer representative delegate. Both were unanimously instructed for Hon. Samuel Henry for State Treasurer, and both are friends of Hon. W. H. Hall for Supreme Judge."

I WAS in Congress when the salary was but $3,000, and I always found it more than sufficient to meet my necessary personal expenses. When it was raised to $5,000, I thought it too much, and think so still, but raising it to $7,500 is nothing more or less than straight stealing. Every year that I was in Congress I laid by a portion of my salary, and none of my constituents ever complained that I didn't live decently. The people don't send their Representative to Washington to live like princes, buck the tiger, and keep half a dozen mistresses.—*Elihu B. Washburne.*

A STATUETTE of General Butler is in preparation, which must be of incalculable value to him during the fall campaign. The two sides of it are dissimilar. "Seen from one side," says the Boston *Transcript*, "the expressive face seems to wear prohibitory legislation in every lineament and feature. On the other side the neck is bare, except for a preter-Byronic collar resting loosely on the Atlantean shoulders, while from the corner of the mouth a straw protrudes and a knowing wink parly closes the eye as one may see exchanged among the Bellai when one of them invites another to luncheon.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE.

Romantic Story Concerning It.

Quite a romantic story is told of the model of Powers' Greek Slave. It appears there was an American gentleman of great wealth who had a beautiful daughter, beautiful in form as in feature and character, but not content with this treasure he added to his household a second wife. About thirty years ago he with ran away and took with her her husband's money. Father and daughter, in their poverty and distress, took up a temporary residence in Florence, and there met Hiram Powers. Out of love for the destitute father, whose sufferings from want she had no means to relieve, the daughter consented to become the model for the Greek Slave. Friends and relations recognize the likeness in the beautiful statue to the original. The lady is still living, and is the mother of charming daughters. The original Greek Slave became the property of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and has by him been given, together with his private gallery of paintings, to the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, D. C. Another of Powers' masterpieces, which would perpetrate his fame should all his other works perish, is the bust of Proserpine, owned by and now the chief ornament in the parlor of Mr. E. Ten Broeck, of Hurstbourne, near Louisville, Ky.

PERSONAL.

ORVILLE GRANT, brother of the President, will spend the Summer in Europe.

GENERAL SHIRVEN, who recently ran away from his wife with a Treasury widow, has not yet been shriven as to his version of the matter.

PRESIDENT GRANT, on being asked the other day if he liked music, replied: "Yes; everything but chin music." His interlocutor shut up.

IN Rome the skeletons of St. Philip and St. James, which have just been found, are called, even by good Catholics, *tarda ossa.* "Slow bones" is somewhat irreverent.

DISRAELI is reported to have said that if not made Premier of England the coming Autumn, he will visit the United States and go around the globe from San Francisco, by way of Siberia and China.

THE York *Democrat* corrects *Harper's Weekly* for saying in its biographical sketch of Thomas A. Scott, of railroad notoriety, that he was born in Loudon county, Pennsylvania. This is something new on the geography of our State. There is no such county on the map. Loudon is a village—or, mayhap, a borough—in Franklin count, Pennsylvania, and "there or thereabouts" the railroad king was born.

NAPOLEON III. instituted a biennial prize to the savant who should render the greatest service to science or art. It is awarded alternately by each of the five academies, and late in June this year was given by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres to Mariette Bey, Director of the Archæological Museum of Bulaq, Egypt, a correspondent of the Academy, and the author of many works on Egyptian antiquities.

MISS ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS has written a book to tell her sisters what to wear, and this is one of her confessions: For myself, I confess I never feel thoroughly ashamed of being a woman, except in glancing over a large promiscuous assembly, and contrasting the comparative simplicity, solidity, elegance, and good sense of a man's apparel with the flimsiness, the tawdriness, the ugliness, and the imbecility of a woman's.

ACCORDING to a cable telegram, Prince Arthur, of England, (aged twenty-three,) is going to Copenhagen to solicit the hand of the Princess Thyra, (aged twenty.) In its territorial influence the Crown of Denmark has not been particularly lucky of late years. Its matrimonial alliances have been, however, the most brilliant in Europe. First, the Princess Alexandra was married to the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain in 1863; then the Princess Dagmar was married to the Czarowitz in 1866; and next Prince George, who had a few years before accepted the crown of Greece, was married, in 1867, to the niece of the Czar. If the Duke of Edinburgh marries, as the gossips say he will, the daughter of the Czar, and Prince Arthur takes to wife the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, the degrees of kinship between the royal houses of Great Britain, Russia and Denmark will become equally numerous and bewildering.

AUNT SALLY.

Why She Never Married.

The Providence *Journal* is responsible for the following:

"Now, Aunt Sallie, do please tell us why you never got married. You remember you said once that when you were a girl you were engaged to a minister, and promised us you would tell us about it some time. Now, aunt, please tell us."

"Well, you see, when I was about seventeen years old, I was living in Utica, in the State of New York. Though I may say it myself, I was quite a good looking girl then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy was a young minister, a very promising young man, and remarkably pious and steady. He thought a good deal of me, and I kind of took a fancy to him, and things went on until we were engaged. One evening he came to me, and put his arms around me, and kind of hugged me, when I got excited and some flustrated. It was a long time ago, and I don't know but what I hugged back a little. I was like any other girl, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though I wasn't mad a bit. You must know the house where I lived was on one of the back streets of the town. There were glass doors in the parlor, which open over the street. These doors were open. He stepped back a little from him, and when he came up close I pushed him back again. I pushed him harder than I intended to; and don't you think, girls, the poor fellow lost his balance, and fell through one of the doors into the street."

"Oh, Aunty! Was he killed!"

"No; he fell head first, and as he was going I caught him by the leg of his trowsers, held on for a moment, and tried to pull him back, but his suspenders gave way and the poor young man fell clear out of his pataloons into a parcel of ladies and gentlemen along the street."

"Oh! Aunty! Aunty! Aunty!"

"There, that's right; squall and giggle as much as you want to. Girls that can't hear a little thing like that without tearing around the room and he-he-ing in such a way don't know enough to come in when it rains. A nice time the man that marries one of you will have, won't he? Catch me telling you anything again."

"But, Aunt Sallie, what became of him? Did you ever see him again?"

"No. The moment he touched the ground he got up and left that place in a terrible hurry. I tell you it was a sight to be remembered. How the man did run! He went out West and I believe he is preaching out in Illinois. But he never married. He was modest, and I suppose he was so badly frightened that time that he never dared trust himself near a woman again. That, girls, is the reason why I never married. I felt very bad about it for a long time, for he was a real good man, and I often thought to myself that we should have been very happy if the suspenders hadn't gave way."

LUNATIC ASYLUM HORRORS.

Incredible Condition of Affairs.

A most horrible and almost incredible condition of affairs in the Vermont Insane Asylum is described in the report of the legislative committee appointed to investigate the management of that institution. The members' first discovery was that the asylum, which is controlled by a private corporation, was greatly overcrowded, 455 patients being packed into a space intended to accommodate but three hundred at the most. This, however, is a trifling matter in comparison with other revelations. Seventy-five of these unfortunates were thrust away in subterranean dungeons, dark, damp, foul, and pervaded by unendurable stenches. Some were confined in apartments nine feet by four in size, with air and ventilation only through auger holes bored in the doors. The active as well as the passive inflictions put upon these poor people proved equally inhuman. Among them was the punishment of the bath, in which the patient, securely bound, is placed in a bathing tub and a continuous stream of water allowed to fall upon his head. This torture, it may be remarked in passing, was one of the most excruciating known in the dark ages, resulting usually in insanity or death. To this asylum of horrors the committee also state that sane men have been consigned through fraud and bribery. The picture is as complete as Charles Reade could make it, but without the romance of fiction. The reality is something for the Legislature of Vermont to deal with promptly and severely; for it is too disgraceful to believe, except as attested by an official investigation such as produced this astounding report.

WHY IS THIS THUS?

One of July's Marvels.

Meet a fellow man when the thermometer is up among the nineties, and you see him mopping the sweat from his face, digging the dust from his eyes, his paper collar wilted, his linen coat streaked with sweat, and he exclaims: "Hot! why, I never saw such weather!" He tells you how the rubber in his suspenders has melted and run together, how he could wring pints of water from his clothing; how he has lost five pounds of flesh in ten days; how the sun has crisped his boots and ruined his eyesight, and he starts off with the remark: "Never saw anything like it." You meet a lady, and what do you see? Clean white dress, a dainty collar, a jaunty tie; hair nicely combed, eyes bright and smiling—no dust —everything as tidy and orderly as if the weather was October. She doesn't hurry a bit, stops now and then right in the sun, cuts the air with her parasol as if she had no use for it, and always manages to just escape the furious clouds of dust coming up or down the street. There are no inquiries about the state of the thermometer, no longing looks at soda water signs and ice wagons, and no application of the handkerchief. She does not hurry, does not dash for the shade of a six foot awning and hang to the spot waiting for a cloud to pass over the sun; and when she takes a car it seems to matter little whether all the windows are up or whether they are down. How on earth do they

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Concerning the Award of Prizes.

The Vienna Exposition news has been rather gloomy of late. As the exhibition advances the exhibitors are getting anxious to know something about the award of prizes, but in this important matter there has not been much progress made. The juries are at work, but they find a great obstacle in the babel of languages. Each jury has members who speak a selection of tongues, but upon what one the interpretations shall be based there is no agreement made. French, the international diplomatic language, has been rejected by the Austrians, who pointed out that at Paris the juries had communed in French, and at London in English, so that in Vienna they ought to do it in German. At Paris and London any one who did not understand French or English was left to get out of the difficulty as he best could, and at Vienna, it is urged that a similar privilege be put on those who do not understand German. This portentious problem of what tongue to do their talking in is perplexing the juries just now much more than rivalries for the prizes.—*Phila. Ledger.*

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New stock, new goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.
Mrs. S. A. Wanner & Co.'s Sepia, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray, and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

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LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent below cost.

AVOID THE DANGER.
The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a
Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!
The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the
Carbolate Powder.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. jy25
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Summer Excursions.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued a second edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book, containing a number of new routes. Among these are those in the South, included in all of which is steamer, which are rendered accessible, under peculiar advantages, by that unsurpassed line of "Pennsylvania Air-Line" between New York and Washington. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated, copies can be had, on application at the ticket offices of the following Ticket Offices of the Company:
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
NO. 78 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
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jy14-2-MWF

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Refer also to the following patrons: Hon. E. McJunkin, Butler, Pa.; Gen. A. B. McCalmont, Franklin, Pa.; Hon. David Miller, Esq., Xenia; Rev. Dr. Hutchison, Madison, Indiana, &c., &c.
jy14:f33-MWF

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WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
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BLACK SILKS, AT $1.
BLACK SILKS, AT $1.12½.
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JAPANESE SILKS, 75c quality for 50c.
COLORED SILKS, Miglonette Shades.
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Would announce to Military and Civil Organizations that they have opened up in both Wholesale and Retail Establishments, a Department for the Sale of
Military and Lodge Trimmings,
COMPRISING
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BLACK SILKS,
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BLACK ALPACAS,
All prices.
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Plain Suitings in all Colors,
20c to 50c.
With a full assortment of popular
SHAWLS, SCARFS, WHITE GOODS, CASSIMERES, LACE JACKETS, LACE POINTS, LACE TALMAS, GRENADINES,
At Prices to Suit all.
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.
THE GREAT
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Is still going on at
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Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.
Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.
See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
MWF
SUMMER RESORTS.
Cresson Springs!
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, at this favorite summer resort, on the summit of the Alleghenies," will be open for the reception of guests
JUNE 18th.
Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground, which will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water.
Parties wishing to engage rooms or make inquiries in regard to terms, &c., will please address,
G. W. MULLIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
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GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
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Bargains, Bargains
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Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise rsful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
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STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 17, 1873.

The local money market remains easy, and without material change in quotations. There is enough money on hand to supply all the legitimate demands of trade, with some to spare. Real estate transactions are quite numerous at good prices. Local securities are not much sought after at present, and we hear of but few sales having been effected.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 598 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advises by telegraph:

	Wednesday.	Thursday
Gold	116	115⅞
U. S. 6-20s—1881—coupons	119¾	119⅞
" 1867 "	117	117⅛
" 5-20s—1868 "	117⅜	117⅝
" " 1865 "	118⅝	118⅞
" " 1865 new. "	117⅝	118⅛
" " 1867. "	118⅛	118⅜
" " 1868 "	118⅜	118⅝
10-40s—coupons.	114¾	114¾
10-40s—coupons.	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	114⅜	114⅜
New 5 per cents	105⅜	105⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104½	104⅝
Erie	59¾	59¾
C.C. & I.C.	32⅜	32
R. Island	52¾	52½
Pa. preferred	74⅜	74
Michigan Southern	93⅝	94
Do. Central	92⅜	92⅜
North Western	71	71
Do. preferred	88⅜	88⅜
Western Union Telegraph	89½	90⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	40	40⅜
Union Pacific	28¾	28⅝
Fort Wayne	93⅛	93⅜
Harlem	128⅜	127
Chicago & Alton	108¾	109
Adams Express	94	91
U. S. Express	71¾	71½
I. C.	105	105¼

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penn. Central	54½	54¾
Reading	55¾	55⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	122	121¾
Oil Creek & Alleghany Dividend	27½	27
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61½
Philadelphia & Erie	24⅜	24⅜
Penna. Receipts	54	54⅛
Pittsburgh 6s	93	92
Allegheny Valley 7-30	93¼	93
Central Transportation	47	47

A telegram from Philadelphia says the money market continues in statu quo, with no sign of vitality. In the speculative market in New York yesterday there was quite a flurry among investors and brokers, but the fever was not contagious here, where matters remain in a chronic state of dullness. There is no pressure for money in any direction, and rates remain unchanged. Stocks quiet and prices lower, with better feeling. Sales of City 6s new at 101; Reading Railroad sold at $55; Pennsylvania at 54⅞@54¾; do. prior to 1873 at 54⅞; Lehigh Valley at 61½, and United Companies of New Jersey at 121¾, a decline of ⅜.

In the Chicago market finances continue extremely dull and money abundant. New York exchange continues firm at 35c per $1,000 premium, showing the disposition of western banks to increase their New York balances for the sake of the 4 ₰ cent. allowed there on deposits to peculiarly suit the convenience of the banks. The influences affecting the Boston monetary situation remain unchanged, and the general tone of the market continues fairly active. Some of the banks report their deposits larger than at any time this season, still those institutions are chary of investments in short date paper. There are more first class names offering, and hardly anything now passes under 7 ₰ cent. On call the universal rate is 6 ₰ cent., save with the bankers who receive funds on deposit, for which they are unwilling to pay over 5.

The Cincinnati banks are well supplied with funds, and continue to discount freely for their depositors at 8@9 ₰ cent. There is considerable private capital seeking investment, and good commercial names are credited at 9 ₰ cent.

To St. Louis there is only the slightest change in the condition of affairs was the increased checking of customers against their deposits, which had a tendency to reduce the surplus held by the banks, but not to such an extent as to materially affect the market. Rates ruled steady all the week at 5 and 10 ₰ cent. ₰ annum. Business over the counter has shown a more than usual degree of activity, deposits have been large and local checking quite brisk.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1873.

Money was easy at 3@4 on call. The banks were offering large amounts on three and four months' time, but find difficulty to place it. Sterling was dull at 109½@109¾ for sixty days and 110¼ for sight. Gold was quiet and a fraction lower, in consequence of the reduction of the rate of interest of the Bank of England. The range was 116@116⅛, closing at the latter. Loans 2@4 per cent. Clearings $47,000,000. Treasury disbursements $25,000. Customs receipts $562,000. Governments were in fair demand and strong. State bonds were dull. The export of specie was $600,000 gold and $200,000 silver bars. Stocks were active and strong. Western Union was the great feature, and advanced from 89¾ to 94. Realizations caused a reaction to 89¾, but there was a subsequent recovery to 90⅜, closing price; reading firmer at 93½@93¾. Northwest common rose from 69¾ to 71¾. Erie receding to 59¾. Again advancing to 71¾, closing at 71¾. Lake Shore was strong at 93¾ to 94¾, on a rumor that the Vanderbilt stock would be leased by the New York Central, and regular dividends of 7 ₰ cent. guaranteed. Ohio & Pacific opened weak, recovered to 28⅜, and closed at 28¾@28¾. St. Joseph ranged C. to 40, closing at 40½. New York Central was firm at 104½ to 104¾. Wabash sold at 70¾ to 71¾. Pacific Mail 39¼ to 39¾. Erie 58¾@58¾. C. C. & I. C. 32@32¾. The market closed firm. The United States Express declared a dividend of two dollars per share, payable August 1st.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾; 5-20's of '62, 117⅝; do '64, 117¾; do '65, 118¾; do '65 new, 117⅝; do '67, 118⅜; do '68, 118¾; new 5's, 110¼@110¾; currency 6s, 114½.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6's, 93¼; Tennessee old 6's, 80; new, 80¾; Virginia new, 50; do old, 42½; North Carolina old, 27; do new, 15.

STOCKS.—Boston, 192; Western Union Telegraph, 90½; Quicksilver, 36; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 71; American Express, 62; Unit-d States Express, 71½; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 59¾; do preferred, 79¾; Hudson River, 120; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central 92¾; Northwestern, 71; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 100½; New Jersey Central, 102; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 93; Steubenville & Indiana preferred, 74; Toledo & Wabash, 71¾; do preferred, 84; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 120; Chicago & Alton, 109; do preferred, 118; Burlington & Quincy, 86½; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 104; Panama, 32½; Union Pacific, 28¾; Central Pacific, 80½; Ohio & Mississippi, 40; Delaware & Hudson, 93¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Bankers' Bills, 9¼; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 24¾.

LONDON, July 17—5 P. M.—The rate of discount by the Bank of England has been reduced ½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. The Bank of England has decreased £37,000. Consols for money 93⅝@93¾; for account 93¾@93⅝. 5-20's of '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 88¾; Erie, 36¾.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—5-20s of '62, 86¾.

PARIS, July 17.—The reduction in the Bank of France has increased one million francs during the past week. Rentes closed nine.dy.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY July 17, 1873.

Trade in general merchandize continues rather quiet, as it always is at this particular time, and the market presents no new features worthy of special notice.

APPLES—Sales of green Apples at $3 to $4 ₰ brl., and the supply is increasing.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for strictly choice, but low grade butter is in good supply and very dull, the former is quotable at 18@20.

BEANS—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry; we continue to quoted at $2.50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is in fair demand, and prices are steady but unchanged, ranging from 5@6c per lb, according to quality.

CHEESE—Is getting somewhat excited at the factories in Ohio, and the market in consequence is firmer here, and the supply is considerably reduced, but prices yet are not quotably higher; prime Ohio Factory, 11 cents to the trade and 12c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Prime halve Peaches scarce and in demand; may be quoted at at 8@9 cts. Apple is for small lots. Apples firm and we advance our quotations to 3½@4¼ for fair to prime bright.

EGGS—There is a fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and the market is steady at 17c as stiff as it was a few days since; quotations may be fairly given at 16@9 for fresh.

FLOUR—There is a good demand for our last report. A firmer feeling, but there does not seem to be any improvement in the demand, nor is there any change in prices. We continue to quote at $6.25@7.25 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesota and Iowa; and $8@8.50 for red winters. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—There is rather more inquiry for Wheat, arising from to the country, and with a very limited supply in this market, there is a firmer feeling, although no advance as yet in prices, which we continue to give as the inside as to quality—a few cars of strictly prime could be sold without difficulty at the last named quotation. Oats in steady demand, but unchanged, 43@44 for mixed and 45@46 for white; dealers report that it is difficult to dispose of mixed, as buyers generally, take the white, notwithstanding the increased cost. There seems to be but little inquiry for Shelled Corn, but there is not much here, and prices are without material change, 53@54 outrack, and 55@56 free in elevator. But Corn is scarce, and there is some inquiry for it, may be quoted at 56@57c—sale of two cars reported at 55. Rye is in very light supply in this market, and there is some little inquiry for it, a though prices remain nominally unchanged, ranging from 75@80c.

GROCERIES—The market for Sugars, particularly refined goods, continues firm, and the demand is increasing, although it is considerably short of what it was at this time last year. Coffee is quiet and unchanged. Molasses and Syrups continue dull.

SUGARS—Refined, Cut Loaf, 12¾c Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B 10¾; Ex. C, 10¼; C, Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¾. Lower grades, nil.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65; other grades ranging from 60 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c Prime 70@72.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25; Good to Prime, 23¾@25c. fair 21@21¾c. Old Government Java, 35c; other Java, 29@32c. Mocha, 30@31c. In packages, 2c; loose, 27c. Roasted Java, 33¾.

HAY—There is a steady demand, and with continued light receipts the market is firm, and prices are well maintained, ranging from $22@23 for baled, and very choice to quality. We can report sales at $23, and some holders are asking $30 for prime.

ONIONS—In better supply and easier; may be quoted at $5@6 per barrel.

PEA NUTS—Market firmer and prices nigher; sales at 5@5½c.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely, and, as might be expected, prices are weak and lower; we now quote at $1.50@1.75 ₰ brl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Young or Spring chickens are quotable at 30 to 40 cents, and old ones at 70 to 80 per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 lbs. 16c. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 19½c. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₰ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 9½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 10½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Mess Pork, $18.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10c. Do, half bbls, 10¼c. Do. bkts 10¼c. Do. in 3 lb. cans, $1.00 ₰ can. Do. in 5 lb. pails, $1.60 ₰ pail. Do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c ₰ pound. Do. in 6 lb pails 12.

HAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is in demand at $2.10@2.12½. Seed Buckwheat is quoted at $1.50@1.75 ₰ bu.

WHISKY—Highwines quotable at 93@95c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, July 17, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals continue light, and with a supply, especially of the better grades, scarcely equal to the demand, the market is firm and prices, although unchanged, are firm and fully sustained. We continue former quotations: extra 1,400@1,450 steers, 6¼@6¾; good to prime, 1,250@1,350, 5¾@6¼; medium to prime, 1,050@1,200, 5¼@5¾. Texas and Cherokee stock, 4@5¼, according to quality, and the same figures will answer for native "grassers," which have constituted a large percentage of the offerings in this market during the past week or two. Receipts for the week ending yesterday reported at 6,000 head, which includes through consignments, against 8,890 head the week preceding.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals continue light, and with a demand still in excess of the supply the market is strong, although prices are not quotably higher; as noted in our last report, the receipts have been considerably larger than during the corresponding time last week, but they have been scattering, about one head at a time, and, consequently, there was no chance for the supply to accumulate: Extra, fine, 250@300 ₰ fairly quotable at 5¾@5¾c; good, 200@250 lbs, 5¼@5¾; medium 75@80 ₰. 4¾@4¾; 70@75 lbs, 3¾@4. Indiana sheep ranging from 3¾@4¼, according to quality. Lambs 5 to 7 cents, with one sale of extra at 7¾c.

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs continue very slim; this forenoon the supply was about exhausted, while the demand was unsatisfied; hence, the market was very stiff, and prices have further advanced. Quoted as follows: Extra assorted heavy weights, 5.80; prime assorted, 5¾; good mixed light do., 5.30; fair mixed, 5.20; medium, 5; rough, coarse, heavy hogs, 4¾. Extra smooth and light barrow shoats or pigs, 5¾@6. The arrivals during the week ending yesterday show a falling off of over 6,000 head as compared with the week preceding. The advance is only temporary, caused by a temporary scarcity, and it would be well enough for those who are buying for this market to make a note of this.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, July 16.—There is but little change to note in Domestic Fleece, the demand continues fair for the season, but the supply is too limited as yet of the new clip, and the assortment too moderate to admit of large transactions. Prime selections of Ohio Fleece are held at 44c., but we hear of a few sales at 45c., but it is rather below the market; a fair business was noted in Texas at 25@30c. ₰ ₽; in Pulled little has been done with prices unchanged. Quotations are without important change; we note sales of 75,000 ₽ New Clip Michigan, and Ohio Fleece at 43@43½c.; 2,000 lb. Kentucky at 40c; 45 bags Low Pulled at 35c; 8,000 pounds Scoured Super Pulled at 62½c; 50 bales Lambs at 44c; 100,000 pounds Texas at 32@37c; 7,000 pounds Western Common at 30@34c; 40,000 pounds Fine do. at 34c; 45,000 pounds Black Scoured at 56c, 10,000 pounds Fall California at 22c; 40,000 pounds Spring do. at 22c; 50 bales do. at 26c; 15,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 46c; 3,000 pounds Scoured do. at 55c; 15,000 pounds Unwashed at 31c. We quote as follows: Domestic Fleeces—New York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin—Saxony Fleece, 47@50c; Three quarters and Full blood Merino, 46@48c; Half blood Fleece, 44@46c; Quarter blood Fleece, 42@44c. Common Fleece, 38@40c. Combing Fleece, 53@56c. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia—Saxony Fleece, 50@53c; Three quarter and Full blood Merino, 48@50c. Half blood Fleece, 46@48c. Quarter blood Fleece, 44@46c. Common Fleece, 40@44c. Combing Fleece, 56@57c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—There is a better feeling in the market, and a more animated demand has prevailed for the new clip, which is arriving with much freedom. We quote Pennsylvania and Ohio—Saxony Fleece, full-blood, 50@55c; three quarter blood do., 48@50c; half blood do., 46@48c; common and quarter blood, 43@45c; common fleece, 39@40c; tub washed, 50@54c; unwashed, 30@33c. New York and Michigan—Saxony Fleece, 48@50c; full blood do., 46@48c; three quarter blood do., 45@47c; half blood fleece, 43@45c; common and quarter blood, 40@43c; common and quarter blood, 40@43c; common fleece, 38@40c.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Scotch Pig Iron is in better demand and firm; we quote Eglinton at $43, and Glengarnock at $44@45. American Pig is steady, with a fair inquiry; sales of No. 1 extra prime Lehigh brands at $49, and No. 2 Lehigh at $43@44. New American Rails are dull and nominal at $78 currency, at the works in Pennsylvania. New English Rails quoted at $68@70, gold. Scrap is quiet but steady at $46@48 from yard. Foreign Pig lead remains very quiet, but firmly held at 6½@5¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16—Pig Iron remains very dull and prices have a downward tendency. We quote No. 1 foundry at $45; No. 2 at $40@45, and white and Mottled at $32. Bar Iron will not bring over 3 to 3-10c ₰ pound. Nails sell slowly at $5 ₰ keg.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Prices range the same as on the date of last review, which are now comparatively steady. Only a light demand exists. We quote Scotch, according to brand, $50.00@54.00. Tuscarawas, $55.00. Hamilton, $56. Chicago stone coal, $56.00. Missouri stone coal, $56.00.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace,p	16	Isabella Furnace,o	16
Zug & Co,o	1	Reese G & W,o	3
Shoenberger B & Co,o	9		
Total			45

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Reese, G & Co,m	4	J W Porter,m	5
Iron Co,m	8	Robinson & R,m	1
Nimick & Co,m	9		
Total			27

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Perter,m	2	J Reamer,m	2
Nimick & Co,m	1	J Moorhead,m	3
Total			10

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W Smith,m	2	Lewis O & P,m	1
Jones & L,m	3		
Total			6

RIVER NEWS.

The river was falling slowly last evening, with scant six feet in the channel. Weather was extremely hot; the thermometer at 3 P. M., 94 in the shade—there was considerable rain early in the day.

The Janiata, Capt. Brennan, is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati to-morrow without fail. She is an elegant side-wheeler, and offers superior inducements to passengers; furthermore, she is regularly in the trade.

Additional to-boat arrivals: Niagara, Tom Rees, Lake Erie No. 3, Fred. Wilson No. 2, Gipsey John Kenny, Hawk, Diamond, Abe McDonald, Lion, Panther, James A. Blackmore and Sam. Clark.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt G. W. Ebert, is announced to take her departure for St. Louis tomorrow.

The Sam. Clark brought up 170 tons of hay, which, if it is of good quality, will bring a good price.

The Venture has gone to meet the Hercules and assist her up with her tow.

Geo. D. D. Smith, inspector of steam boilers, has examined and licensed the following: His visit here is to experiment with boilers.

The L. C. McCormick was out picnicking yesterday.

—The Omaha Herald says: This is the time during the falling of the waters, that the great cut offs are made by the changing of the river channel. A large cut off is reported between Rockport and Florence. The great cut off at Onawa Bend has added several thousand acres of former low land to the area of Nebraska. It is feared that a cut off above St. Joe will leave that city six miles east of the river. Of course when then, will be their need for a new bridge. There is a very large cut off reported just below Sioux City.

—The St. Paul Press says: The Government dredge "Montana" went down the river yesterday morning. For the next month this machine will be employed all between Lake City and Reed's port in removing obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi. It is said she goes through a sand bar like a rifle ball. For some years past she has been undergoing repairs at Rock Island, Ill.

—The Nashville Union and American says: Capt. Harvey Holland, the representative of the Murry and Leathers stockholders in the Cast, Kyman's new boat, is a worthy gentleman we have known since 1847, when he, a verdant amateur player, won $5,000 from a regular professional gambler, on board the steamer Aliquippas, between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

—The Secretary of War has given his decision regarding the north shore pier of the old bridge at Davenport, Iowa. It is that the pier shall stand to protect the Davenport harbor. This decision is received with much satisfaction by Davenporters.

—The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday says: Captain James W. Batchelor left for Pittsburgh, Monday evening, on the Emma Graham. We understand that Capt. Batchelor thinks some of going back to piloting, and is now going up so refresh his memory.

[For latest River News see first page.]

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The steamer JUNIATA, ... Commander

C. L. BRENNAN.

Will leave as announced on SATURDAY, July 19th, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, PADUCAH, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer MOLLIE EBERT

Will depart as above on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

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Rates of passage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry, Saturday steamers, cabins, $75 and $65 gold; cabin return tickets, during first accommodation, $120 gold; Wednesday steamers, cabins $75 and $65; return tickets securing best accommodations, $130. Steerage, currency, $30.

Certificates of passage from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continental Cities as low as any other first class line.

For passage apply to the agents, HENDERSON & BRO., 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to THOMAS N. HATTRAS, 2 Smithfield st., or to JOHN G. NEAL, 143 Smithfield street, J. J. McCORMICK, Fourth ave., T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms
of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the Pittsburgh Dispensary, No. 64 Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that with limits permanently. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excesses in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and actual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relative to private diseases sent to sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
This Institute was established for the express purpose of treating such cases as could not with propriety be treated with success by the general practitioner, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, it will be undertaken. Persons at a distance can be treated by letter with the same success as if here in person. Medicines sent everywhere, secure from observation. Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation.
Address all letters to
PITTSBURGH MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 64 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
mh8:d&w

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Dr

HOME NEWS.

Summer Changes.

Any of our Readers who may desire to have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address, out of town, during the summer months, can be accommodated by leaving their names at our business office. Sent to any address for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a month.

Fell from a Tree.

Last evening a little son of Mr. W. H. Cooper, residing in West Liberty, had his thigh broken, and was otherwise badly bruised, by falling out of a willow tree up which he had climbed. Dr. McCormick, of Mt. Washington, was summoned, who rendered the little sufferer surgical aid.

Extension of Time.

The time for receiving proposals for the Thirty-third street improvement has been extended to the 22d of July. This will give contractors full chance to compete for the work. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Alderman C. A. Barr, where all information will be cheerfully given, and contractors given a fair chance for their bids.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—*Only* two nights and a matinee more and the Opera House will close for the summer to be *rejuvenated* and renovated throughout. It is *to* be handsomely decorated, blue and *gold* to be the prevailing colors. Mr. *Josh Hart's* troupe is giving an entertainment of *great* merit in its line, and of course is meeting with a success commensurate with its merits. Little Jennie Yeamens, Kerns and Wild, and Harrigan and Hart, produce acts that are at once unique and laughable. It is said that the janitor of the house makes ten dollars a night picking up buttons after the audience has left. It takes him nearly all night to gather 'em in, and it takes a wagon to haul them away in the morning. In fact, the troupe is a good one and deserves public patronage. A new bill for this evening.

In Search of a Bail Jumper.

According to the Johnstown *Tribune* the lordly presence of Mr. Frank H. Lord is wanted by Mr. Hays, a special agent of the Postoffice department. Mr. Lord is a genius in his way, and to show it he spells his name lo*r*d. He is now traveling for his "blood's good," through the central part of this State as *avant courier* for Bloodgood's minstrel troupe. The reason Mr. Hays wants Mr. Lord is because Mr. H. B. Swoope, United States District Attorney has a little account to settle with him, in regard to the Money Finders Association, which he carried on extensively in the Oil regions some time ago, and which was no more or less than a machine for circulating counterfeit money. Mr. Lord was arrested and gave bail which he forfeited. The *Tribune* appears to doubt the probability of finding Mr. Lord, as he is very shrewd and knows how to keep his lordly presence hid.

Army of the Cumberland.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the eighth annual re-union of the Army of the Cumberland in this city on the 17th and 18th of September, met again last night in the reception room of Municipal Hall. General Biakely being absent, Major Lowrie was chosen to officiate as chairman *pro tem*. Captain Robacher, on behalf of the Committee on Music, reported progress; Chairman Cable on Badges and printing, and Major Lowrie the same in regard to transportation. Major Hazzard said that he had received a letter from Colonel Hambright, at Lancaster, stating that the band of the old 79th Pennsylvania, with a delegation, would be present at the reunion. From three to four thousand soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland are expected to be here in September next.

Fire in the Twenty-seventh Ward.

Between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the stable of Jacob Ehrler, located in Page's hollow, Twenty-seventh ward, South Side. The mow was full of hay, and it is thought that it was ignited by an incendiary. Adjoining the stable were a slaughter house and cattle pens. The stable and wagon house, together with two carts and wagons, four sets of harness, the slaughtering house, in which were two beeves dressed and two slaughtered calves ready for the market, twenty-five head of live hogs, and ten head of live sheep were all consumed. The cattle penned were also destroyed. Even the fences were burned for the distance of two acres. The loss will amount to between four and five thousand dollars, there being an insurance of $1,500 in the Allemania and Merchants and Manufacturer's Insurance Companies. The Mechanics and Walton hose company were on hand, but they were not of much account owing to the fire having gained too much headway and the force of the water being weak.

Testing Boilers.

The proposition to experiment with steam boilers in this vicinity has been referred to before by us. It is to take place under the supervision of General D. D. Smith, Inspector General of Steamboats, and other members of the Board of Supervising Inspectors. The site where the experiment is to take place has not yet been selected, and will not be finally decided upon until General Smith arrives in the city. Several suitable places are talked of, but it is more than probable that a ravine, about one mile below Economy, and owned by the Economite Society, will be finally selected. There are no houses within a mile, and the place is very convenient in every respect. It is expected that eight or ten boilers will be used in the experiments. Single and double riveted iron boilers and boilers made of steel, made expressly for the experiments, as well as old boilers, will be required. Contracts for the new boilers will be awarded when General Smith arrives. An act of Congress passed at the last session authorizes the experiments.

Enchantments of Fishing Excursions.

A legal twain from Pittsburgh thought it jolly to "go a-fishing," and in pursuance thereof went four hundred miles from their native heath into Canada. The pleasures of the "excursh" are thus set forth by one whose frankness is only excelled by his power of graphic description: "Well * * * I have just returned from a fishing excursion to Canada, and that I turned out as I anticipated before starting, to be a wild goose chase, a mere voyage of discovery. We caught some fine fish, but very many too few them; but my sufferings from the black fly, deer fly, mosquitoes and black gnats were almost intolerable. We were forced to abandon our encampment, and to get away, had to walk about eighteen miles through the woods to Caledonia. It broke me down completely. My face is yet inflamed from the bites of the black fly. I would not again go through what I have in the past week for ten thousand dollars. My friends in Pittsburgh appeared to be in good health just recovered from the small pox. Had we gone there in May or September, I have no doubt we would have caught plenty of fish, and had a pleasant time, as there would be no flies or mosquitoes."

What Gas Costs the City.

The following is the amount of gas consumed by the city of Pittsburgh during the six months ending July 1, 1873:

Public lamps	12,815,371 feet
Diamond market	989,600 feet
Tenth ward market	43,000 feet
Fifth avenue market	47,100 feet
Old City Hall	212,000 feet
New City Hall	1,465,900 feet
Central lock up	19,000 feet
Twelfth ward lock-up	47,000 feet
Seventeenth ward lock up	72,000 feet
Eleventh ward lock-up	40,000 feet
Lower water works	374,600 feet
Upper water works	99,000 feet
Total	16,252,471 feet
At 75 cents per M	$12,189 35
To repairs to public lamps and posts	608 42
To 11,531 bushels coke at 8c	922 48
	$13,720 25
By 6,250,000 feet free of charge to the city at 75 cents per M	4,687 50
Amount due the Gas Company	$ 9,032 75

The amount due the Gas Company is an increase of one thousand dollars over the sum paid for the corresponding months of last year.

The Dispatch and Post vs. the Orangemen.

PITTSBURGH, July 17, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

"To whom loyal—to the Royal Family of Great Britain or the United States of America?" That is a question which has been asked Orangemen by the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, and which has been commented upon very freely by the Pittsburgh *Post*. The *Post*, indeed, goes to far as to ask us if it is not the fact that our Constitution confines us to the Royal Family of Great Britain, and also, if we are not bound by a tie which precludes our transformation into American citizens. For the information of the Pittsburgh *Post* and all people of sound judgment and reason, by the authority of the D. M., we publish the following portion of our Orange Obligation for them to judge for themselves whether we be loyal to Great Britain or to the United States of America; and we defy the editors of the *Post* or *Dispatch*, or any other person or persons, to show us one single point in our Obligation or Constitution, where they claim that we are bound by a tie to Great Britain or any other power except to these United States; and we further claim to be the most loyal citizens of the United States of America, and as honorable men, as Protestants, to stand fast by the faith of our fore-fathers and to preserve peace, liberty and freedom;

PART OF ORANGE OBLIGATION:

"And I further declare that I will to the utmost of my power support the laws of these United States, as long as they maintain civil and religious freedom, and that I will, as far as in my power lieth, assist the Chief Magistrate and all other loyal authorities, in the lawful execution of their several duties, to maintain order and peace, if called upon so to do."

JOHN MURRAY, D. M. O. I. W. P.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

James H. and A. W. McCloy filed petitions for final discharge under the bankrupt law.

W. Seward B. Hays, petitioning creditor against D. A. & J. S. McDonald, debtors, filed a petition for an injunction against certain execution creditors. The 28th inst. was fixed as the time for hearing the argument on the matter. In the meantime a restraining order was issued.

A motion for an injunction was also made in the matter of Joseph H. Borland vs. Thomas M. Carroll, and a hearing on the same will be had on the 30th inst. A restraining order was issued in the meantime.

An order was made authorizing the assignee of O. G. Brown, bankrupt, to dispose of certain property of bankrupt's at private sale.

Messrs. Backus, of Kittanning, filed a petition asking that J. M. Lambing, of Armstrong county, be adjudicated a bankrupt, an application for an injunction against several execution creditors was made. An order fixing the 4th prox. as the time for hearing the argument was made, and, in the meantime, an order restraining the act sought to be enjoined, was also issued.

BREVITIES.

....On Thursday night a man died suddenly at the Four Mile House, Seventh street road, of apoplexy.

....Thermometer 95 degrees in the shade yesterday at three o'clock, the highest point of temperature reached this season.

.....Rumors of "body snatching" from a North Side cemetery were in circulation yesterday but could be traced to no reliable source.

....The Tax payers' Union forgot their meeting night last evening, in consequence of which the Franklin school house remained deserted save by the janitor and reporters.

....Nothing new is developed in the coal strike, the operators seemingly, making no efforts to appoint an arbitration committee. Some of the miners are still at work, and the strike apparently is anything but successful.

....The pressure for new Government buildings increases. Postmaster Stewart says if the postal service is extended to the South Side, he will be puzzled to find room in his department for the eight or ten additional men that will be required.

....A lad named McNulty, about thirteen years of age, was caught yesterday endeavoring to tap the till of George Schaffer's bakery, at No. 404 Penn avenue. He was taken before the Mayor, and will probably be sent to the House of Refuge.

....On Wednesday evening Frank Siedock, who lives on the Brownsville road, was attacked by a ruffian who entered his house and struck him in the eye with a large stone, inflicting a wound so severe that he will probably lose one of his organs of sight.

....Daniel F. Church, C. E. Miller, and T. F. Best have made informations before Alderman Bieck of Allegheny, charging John Ruderson with assaulting them while they were out skiff riding. Defendant was arrested and held in $300 bail on each charge.

....J. G. Fuerth, who passed the forged check for $100 on the clerk of the Monongahela House, was up yesterday before the Mayor for a hearing. He acknowledged forging the name of Schmidt & Friday to the check. In default of bail he was committed to jail for trial.

....Officer Joseph Chambers, who is the officer that went up to Greensburgh, and who it was alleged by the papers of that place acted in a rowdy manner, has made a statement denying the facts as mentioned in toto, and thoroughly clears himself from the charge made.

....Daniel Ward, of Washington, a man who has weathered seventy summers, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $3,000, for wholesaling and retailing liquor without remaining to previously pay the special tax. Mr. Ward will be one of the nation's wards until he rises to explain satisfactorily.

....John Kearns, before Alderman O'Donnell, is charged by Patrick Conway with aggravated assault and battery. It is alleged that Kearns, who is a glass-blower and a member of the Union, was working under price, of which he was accused by Conway, when he turned around and struck him over the head with an iron bar, inflicting a severe wound. Warrant issued.

....The following is the report of the Allegheny Public Library: From June, 1872, to June, 1873, 20,330 books were circulated by the Allegheny Public Library. The number of members of the Association at the present time is 1,100; the number of volumes in the library, 5,500. During the past year there were 500 new volumes added to the stock. The rooms and books are free to all residents of Allegheny city.

....There appears to be some doubt as to the town having been drowned from a skiff at "Deadman's" bar by being run down by the "Tom Reese" on Monday night. It appears now that there was but one man in the skiff and he was rescued. No deck hands are missing from the "Comet." It is thought the man committed a robbery and took to the river in order to escape. He acted very mysteriously and had a large amount of money on his person.

....The will of the late Joseph Wilson, who died of cholera morbus the other day, of the firm of Wilson, Glass & Co., of Soho, was admitted to probate in the Register's office yesterday morning. The amount of property which Mr. Wilson disposes of in his will is estimated at $100,000 in value. He bequeaths to his wife Sarah all his possessions, real and personal, except ten thousand dollars, which are to be put to interest for the benefit of his mother. At the death of his wife the property is to be divided between the two children, Catherine and Margaret Jane.

....A written application for a loan was made yesterday at the Dollar Savings Bank, which, we learn, the bank, upon due consideration of the stringency of the money market and the state of its balances in part, and probably also in part because real estate security was not offered, declined. As the circumstance may be of public interest, we avail ourselves of the permission granted to publish the application, *verbatim et literatim, et punctuatim*. It was as follows:

"DOLEE SAVING BANK

Wold you Be so cind As to Let me have fore Dolers till this Day week I will Return it to you with the grates of Pleshur"

The signature is illegible.

PLENTY OF APPEALS.

Cases to be Brought Before the Supreme Court Next Fall.

A number of important cases from our lower courts are to be up before the Supreme Court at its sitting in this city next fall. The following is a list of those from the District Court:

David F. Leech, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. John D. Robinson; Spencer, McKay & Co., plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Harry Darlington; Elijah Patterson, plaintiff in error and plaintiff below, vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company; Dillinger & Stevenson, plaintiffs in error and plaintiffs below vs. Adam S. Milligan; Thomas McMasters, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. Hugh C. English; James McKee, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. Benjamin Trimble's Executors; John Atchinson, et. al., plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. George W. Coffin; J. McK. Snodgrass for use, plaintiff in error and plaintiff below vs. James O'Neil; Poor & McKee, plaintiffs in error and defendants below vs. Samuel Reynolds; Real Estate Savings Institution (now bank) plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. John Linder, et. ux; Hugh Perry, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. Emma Perry; N. Ballantine, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. E. C. White; John Perry, et ux., plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Alfred Ulmer, et ux.; Samuel Wilson, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. Samuel Duff; William Maloney's executors, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Charles Dwinling et ux.; A. P. Bunn, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Matthew Humphrey; this case was tried three times in the Common Pleas Court of Jefferson county, and a verdict was returned each time in favor of the plaintiff below. In accordance with a special act of the Legislature, approved April 17, 1872, the case was certified into the District Court of this county, and an argument on a motion for a new trial, made by Baum, was heard by Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick of this county, and Judge Logan, of Greensburg, who refused the motion, whereupon the case was taken to the Supreme Court. Lateral railroad case, in which James H. Hays et al. are plaintiffs in error and defendant below vs. Thomas Briggs; Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Kate Caldwell; School District of Wilkins township, plaintiffs in error and plaintiffs below, vs. Isaac Mills, Sr.

JOHNNY ROBINSON.

His Arrest Last Night and What it Was For.

It is only a few days ago since Johnny Robinson was released from the Penitentiary, and as soon as last night he was unfortunate enough to get into difficulty again. It appears that he was driving out Penn avenue in a buggy, and collided with a man who was coming into the city. It was no doubt an accident, but so far we can learn, Robinson, acting upon the supposition that he was run into intentionally by the other man, jumped out of his vehicle and was for whipping him on the spot. This occurred about a quarter past nine o'clock, in the vicinity of Eighteenth street. Officer Ernest, who was there at the time, told Robinson, when he commenced making his belligerent demonstrations, to move on. However, instead of acting wisely and doing as he was told, he began to curse the officer, who instantly arrested him and lodged him in the Central Police station. Shortly after his incarceration some of his friends came around and endeavored to effect his release by leaving a deposit for his appearance at the morning hearing. Their conduct was not considered by the Captain of the night watch as altogether respectful and he refused just then to comply with their wishes, telling them, however, at the same time that if they returned at midnight he would let Robinson out. At the appointed time he was released on leaving security to the amount of thirty dollars for his appearance this morning, and his friends drove him off in a cab. Had not Robinson been intoxicated last night it is probable that he would not have got into difficulty.

For some reason, to us unaccountable, certain of the police force desired to keep the arrest quiet; but the attempt was unsuccessful, it being a matter of considerable difficulty to so suppress news of such a character as the above that reporters cannot find it out.

A "COKE" EXCHANGE.

Fraternal Feeling Among Coal and Coke Operators—The Southwest Pennsylvania Trade to be More Carefully Guarded—An Exchange Organized.

The coal and coke operators of Southwestern Pennsylvania have deemed it wise to organize a Coal and Coke Exchange. They met for that purpose at the Fough House, Connellsville last Tuesday. There were present delegates from all the leading firms engaged in the business in Southwestern Pennsylvania, over 27,000,000 capital being represented.

The preliminary meeting was presided over by Mr. A. D. Ewing, and when it was resolved into a permanent exchange the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Robert Hoggsett; Board of Conference, Messrs. A. O. Tinstman, John M. Coehran, C. C. Markle, C. E. Boyle, and Wm. D. Mullin; Secretaries, Messrs. H. Clay Frick and Frank Cowan. Regular meetings henceforth will be held on the first Tuesday of each month in Connellsville, when everything pertaining to the coal and coke trade will be considered and acted upon so that co-operation and unanimity may be secured.

Great interest was taken in the proceedings of the meeting, and as much done as was possible taking into consideration the great number present, their inexperience in co-operative action, and that it was the first general meeting of the coal and coke operators and manufacturers of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Take Care of the Children.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is highly recommended for children teething. It is a mild neutralizing Cordial, and free from every possible objection. It should be in every house where there are children.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is one of the best medicines in the world for Children Teething.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial should be in every house where there are children.

UDDERZOOK'S ATROCITY.

Another Interesting Side Issue—Rumors of the Identification of the Murdered Man—A Singular Supplement to the Affair—The Probable Motive for the Murder not Gold Alone.

The excitement in the Eastern part of the State in reference to the murder in Chester County has not decreased, but each new development seems to give the matter fresh interest. The Baltimore *Ledger*, speaking in reference to the arrest of Udderzook (that seems to be the orthography of it) gives this interesting side issue:

"The arrest of Udderzook has been the subject of general interest and discussion here, particularly among life insurance agents, Udderzook having been the principal witness in the suit of Mrs. Goss against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, recently tried in the United States Court, the particulars of which were given to the public through the Associated Press at the time. Goss had a life policy in the Mutual, Continental and Knickerbocker Companies, of $5,000 each, and $10,000 in the Travelers, of Hartford, making $25,000 in all.

It is alleged that Goss was burned in his shop, near this city, in the winter of 1872. The insurance companies refused to pay the policies. The widow brought suit against the Mutual, of New York, and recovered a verdict for the full amount. The evidence during the trial was conflicting, and notwithstanding the verdict, the agents of the insurance companies asserted their belief that Goss was still alive. The suit against the Mutual Company was the only one tried, and another is now pending for a new trial. The suit against the other companies has not yet been tried, and no money has been paid by the companies. The story now is that Goss is the strange man who was murdered at Jennersville.

Udderzook is married, and has a wife and child in this city.

MINTZER DRUNK.

The Glow on Mintzer's Nose.

"Max Adeler" tells the following:—Before Mintzer joined the Temperance Society, he would sometimes make a beast of himself by getting drunk. One night some of his companions finding him asleep on the sofa of the club house, rubbed his nose with phosphorous for several minutes, and then waked him and took him home. There was a mirror in the hat-rack, and the entry was dark. Mintzer's nose glowed like an aurora borealis. When he caught sight of the reflection in the glass, he remarked that it was a most extraordinary thing that his nose should be so brilliantly burning, and he moved up to the hat-rack to turn off the gas. After fumbling around among the umbrellas and hat-pegs for a few moments for the stop-cock, he concluded that the light must proceed from a candle, so he exerted himself to blow it out. The more he puffed the brighter it shone. Then he seized his high hat and tried to jam it down over the candle. At last he became mad, and snatching up an umbrella, he resolved to smash that candle if it took him all night. He aimed a terrific blow at it, and broke the mirror into vulgar fractions. Aroused by the clatter, Mrs. Mintzer came to the head of the stairs, and observing a phosphorescent light flitting about in the darkness below, she began to scream. But when Mintzer had made him a self known, Mrs. Mintzer girded herself for action. She suddenly slid down the banisters, and seizing Mintzer by the headlight which glared from his face, she led him up stairs firmly but vigorously. Mintzer thinks she must have compressed the organ with a certain degree of force, for when he arrived at the second story the cheery glow on his nose had disappeared from it, and Mintzer turns off the gas now, and she always sits up for him when he is out at night.

CHIVALRY.

A New Sensation Game.

A Newport letter says: "But there is a new sensation on Bellevue avenue, in the shape of a brand new game called Chivalry. It makes its first appearance in Mr. Lorillard's grounds, and attracts numberless eyes. You catch the sound of mallets—a click-clack which is quite unlike croquet—and running you see a dazzling vision of what appear to be silver castles and courts. You look closer and perhaps somebody will be kind enough to tell you that these castles are manufactured of a light metal closely resembling silver, and that the game is composed not only of castles, but of a bastile, a throne, a forte, and a garde. The game is a foreign invention and importation, and is very expensive, so will be likely to remain exclusive. It is finely, finely prettier, of course, than croquet, and the picture that is made by the players, young girls in their summer costumes and their accompanying cavaliers moving about and in and out of these four foot shining castles, is quite bewildering. It is said to be a game that is specially dear to the hearts of coquettes, as the whole basis and detail has the flavor of sentiment and romance which its name—Chivalry—suggests."

Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure gives immediate relief in all cases of Cholera, Cramps, or severe pain in the stomach or bowels. One teaspoonful will convince the most incredulous as to its merits.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

BOSTON, July 17.—Cattle dull; prices 1@2c lower; very best on sale to-day at 8¼@8¾c; those generally rated first quality 7¾@8c; medium, or good to fair quality 7¼@7½c; receipts 1,560 head; sales 1,520. Hides in good demand; market bare of stock, and 1c higher; sales 2,000@2,500; receipts 3,210 head. Sheep in moderate demand; fair to good 3½@4½c; good to extra 4½@5c; receipts 2,205 head.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Cattle: receipts 1,850 head; market dull; sales of good smooth shipping steers at $5.50@5.75; fair to good butchers, one and the same 3 @4½c; receipts 2,263 head. Hogs: receipts 7,967 head; the market active and firmer at $4.90@5.12½ for Yorkers and Chesters, and $4.60@4.80 for common to fair; the closing strong; shipments 3,660 head. Sheep: receipts 560 head; quality generally poor, and market dull.

LUMBER.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Lumber was active and prices firm and a shade higher on joists, scantling, strips and boards; sales of thirty cargoes at $9.50, and $8.50 for joists, and scantling at $8.50@9.50; hats $17@22.

IMPORTANCE OF HEALTHY BLOOD.

Every drop of blood that circulates through the veins eventually becomes a solid particle of the body. Flesh, bone and muscle are merely solidified blood, and upon the quality of the blood depends the condition of the whole physical system. Unless the liquid material by which the human substance is renewed and sustained is pure and nutritious it is impossible that the body can be healthy and strong. One of the most important properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is that of improving the condition of the vital fluid when infected or impoverished. Acting directly and powerfully upon the stomach, in which the manufacture of the blood is commenced, and upon the liver which secretes bile and is instrumental to the purification of life itself this powerful vegetable tonic and deponent has an immense indirect influence upon the circulation. Hence the extraordinary cures wrought by the Bitters in cases of general debility, malarious fevers, rheumatism, biliousness, constipation, &c.

MARRIED.

NICHOLSON—LUPTON—On Thursday afternoon, July 17, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. John S. Sands, assisted by Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., Mr. R. D. NICHOLSON and Miss KATE P. LUPTON, both of this city.

DIED.

BLAIR—On Thursday evening, July 17th, at 7½ o'clock, FRANK I., infant son of F. L. and Martha Blair, aged 9 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 235 Arch street, Allegheny, on SATURDAY MORNING, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 105 FOURTH AVENUE. Office and Rooms, second floors, and 61 and 63 Virgin alley. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Open day and night. Hearses and Carriage for hire.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 147 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH FOR CHARLES' AIR-TIGHT BURIAL CASES promptly filled. Address ISAAC CHARLES, Undertaker, No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
jy4:28 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

PLANTS! FLOWERS!
Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.
VERBENAS, ROSES, HELIOTROPES, DAHLIAS, GLADIOLUS, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail.
EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.
Cut Flowers in every design. For sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
my19-68R 112 Smithfield street.

TAGS Over 200 millions have been used within the past ten years, without complaint of loss by tags becoming detached. A Express panies use them. *Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.*
ap17:135-TTHS

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—J. A. Towne, of Delaware, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Colorado river Agency, in Arizona.

—While inflating a balloon in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, the canvass took fire and the aeronaut was badly burned.

—Cotton reports from Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana up to July 11th, show a decided improvement in the condition of the crops.

—Secretary Delano leaves Washington this evening for his home in Ohio, where he will spend two weeks. Assistant Secretary Cowan will act as Secretary.

—A resolution for an adjournment of the Ohio Constitutional Convention until next December, to reassemble at that time in Cincinnati, was defeated.

—The decision of the court of inquiry into the cause of the disaster to the steamer City of Washington has been rendered. Captain Phillips has been suspended for one year.

—G. A. Chamberlain, a contractor on the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad, is reported to have absconded from Ladoga, Ind., with $3,500 which was handed him the night before.

—Frederick A. Shower, Jr., son of F. A. Shower, appraiser in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's office in Philadelphia, has been arrested for forging his father's name on checks to the amount of $4,000.

—Phillip Retz, of Washington Territory, R. R Thompson, of Oregon, and Z. B. Sturges, of the Walla Walla district of Columbia, have been appointed Commissioners to examine a section of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—In Indianapolis, on Thursday, as a number of workmen were engaged in taking down a building partially destroyed by fire, the main girder gave way, and the whole mass fell, two men on it, fell to the hall floor, a distance of sixteen feet. George Asatt was very seriously injured and a dozen others more or less hurt.

—John Robinson, a colored waiter at the Neil House, in Columbus, Ohio, went into the hotel last night to draw his wages, and finding certain charges against him, got into a dispute as to their being correct with Stephen Douthird, chief clerk of the house, and ended the discussion by drawing a razor and cutting a fearful, but not fatal, gash in Douthird's throat.

—The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Stephen R. Hosmer, of Zanesville, Ohio, Commissioner to investigate the Indian massacre near Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. Hosmer is appointed in place of N. H. Turney, one of the Indian Peace Commissioners, who could not attend. The Investigating Committee consists of Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, E. F. Goodwin, of Chicago, and S. R. Hosmer.

—The colored woman, Mrs. Beatty, who was almost murdered in Indianapolis, Ind., recently is still living, with a bare possibility of recovering. During her conscious moments she talked some little about the terrible transaction, and says that about nine o'clock on that evening Kean came to her room while she was dressing for a visit, and told her not to go. On this a quarrel arose, in which Kean choked her, and upon her calling for the police, knocked her down. After this blow she remembers nothing, and it is supposed that Kean went on stamping and beating her until his brutal ferocity was fully satiated.

ORDINANCES.

NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCES relative to Street Improvements are published for information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of an Act of Assembly, entitled "a further Supplement to an act entitled an act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved March 20th, 1873:

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance for any improvement and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its presentation and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing.

And will be presented to Councils for final action on Monday, July 28.

AN ORDINANCE—Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Hiland avenue, from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose."

WHEREAS, The officers appointed to hold said election neglected to give notice of the time and place of holding said election, as required by law, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Hiland avenue, from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose," relating to the appointment of officers to hold said election be and the same is hereby repealed, and John J. Forrester, John Beecher and John Liggett are hereby appointed officers to hold said election.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Alder street, from Hiland avenue to College avenue.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Alder street, from Hiland avenue to College avenue, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey, lay out and locate Alder street, from Hiland avenue to College avenue, to a width of fifty feet. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh, approved March 20th, 1873.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE—To amend an Ordinance authorizing the grading of Greenfield avenue from Hazelwood avenue to the Monongahela River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Ordinance authorizing the grading of Greenfield avenue from Hazelwood avenue to the Monongahela River, passed November 25th, A. D. 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read the "grading of Greenfield avenue from Hazelwood avenue to Second avenue."

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE—Providing for the disbursement of moneys received from assessments for the costs of Street Improvements under act of Assembly approved March 20, 1873.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the assessments of the cost of street improvements provided for by the 6th section of an act of Assembly approved March 20, 1873, entitled "A further supplement to an Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," shall be returned by the City Engineer to the City Treasurer for collection.

SEC. 2 All moneys received by the said Treasurer on said assessments shall be reported to the City Controller, whose duty it shall be to open an account with each street on which collections have been so reported by the City Treasurer.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Controller to issue his certificates in favor of the contractors on the warrants on the City Treasurer when furnished by the City Engineer with an estimate, stating the amount of work performed and material furnished; provided, that it shall be unlawful for the City Controller to issue his certificate on any street for a larger amount than has been collected and reported to him by the City Treasurer.

SEC. 4. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

It E. S. MORROW, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., July 5, 1873.

Improvement of Monongahela River Steamboat Lock.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 11th day of August, 1873, for the construction of a stone Lock, with chamber 90 feet by 350 feet between miter sills, in the Monongahela river, 94 miles above Pittsburgh and 4 miles below Brownsville.

Approximate amount of masonry 7,000 cubic yards. The sum must be finished, or in such form that the available funds ($80,000) will pay for, by the first of December, 1874.

Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

Requests for bids should be endorsed on the envelope "Official Business."

WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 7, 1873.

Notice to Machinists and Engine Builders.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1873,

For Constructing and Erecting

Two Graduating Plunger Pumping Engines,

On grounds belonging to the City, on the Allegheny river, immediately above mouth of Negley run. Plans of the same can be seen, and specifications and forms of proposals obtained on application at the office of the Mechanical Superintendent.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
ROBERT WATSON,
HILL BURGWIN,
H. M. ROLFE,
P. B. LAUFMAN,
Board of Water Commissioners.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary. jy5:110

Forbes Street Improvement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals for IRON BRIDGE AND MASONRY for the same over Roup's Run, on Forbes street, at the City Engineer's office, Penn-ave., until the 24th DAY OF JULY, at 12 M.

Plans and specifications will be found all information given relative thereto, at the Engineer's office within the time named for receiving proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject the whole or any portion of all proposals should they deem it proper to do so.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds as required by the city.

THOMAS WIGHTMAN,
CHARLES J. CLARKE,
JOHN MCDEVITT,
JAMES MURDOCH,
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS,
Commissioners.
J. W. ORTH, Secretary.
JULY 11, 1873. jy11-e25

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., June 19, 1873.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE KANAWHA RIVER.—DAMS AND LOCKS.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1873, for furnishing and putting in place the necessary stone and brush for the repair and construction of the following Riprap Dams and Dikes on the lower Kanawha River:

Distance from Charleston.	Place.	Cubic Yds. Stone.
16 miles above.	Cabin Creek Shoals	2,000.
½ mile below.	Elk Shoal	2,000.
2 miles below.	Two Mile Shoal.	1,000.

Brush will be used at the discretion of the Engineer in charge.

All the above mentioned work must be completed by December 1, 1873.

Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application to the undersigned, or to A. M. SCOTT, Civil Engineer, Charleston, W. Va.

WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineer.
jy30-q42

LEGAL.

WHEREAS—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of LEN HUWELL, late of Birmingham, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said deceased are notified to present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment to

No. 91 and 92 Water street, Pittsburgh.
Or to G. T. OLIVER, Attorney,
67 Grant street.
jy20:188-F

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of Andrew Rosansteel, late of Franklin township, deceased, have been granted by the Register to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ANDREW ROSANSTEEL,
Franklin Township.
ALEX. HELSANSER,
Court House, Pittsburgh.
jy20:189

IN THE ORPHANS COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of GEORGE GRUBBS, deceased, No. — June Term A. D. 1873. Writ of Partition or Valuation.

To Andrew Grubbs, John Grubbs, David Grubbs, William Grubbs, George Grubbs, Catharine Gayton, Conrad Emrick, William Emrick, Nancy Emrick, widow of Jonn A. Emrick, deceased, intermarried with John Gonson, Margaret E. Mubbs, int